

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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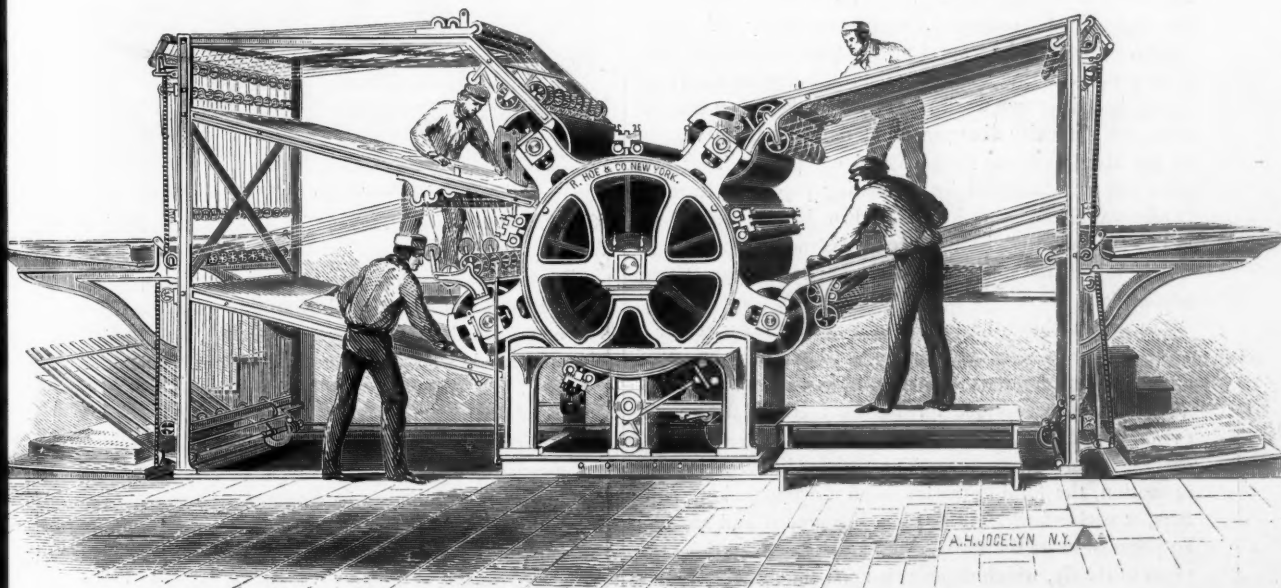
THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

CONTEMPORANEOUS with Applegath's wonderful vertical press in England in 1846-8, appeared the still greater marvel of Hoe in America. Between the gigantic intellects of these remarkably able men the world witnessed a contest for superiority, the like of which has seldom if ever been equaled. One characterized, as we have

plaudits of the world; and the resultant effects soon proved how well he deserved them, for, coming hand in hand, at a time when the influence of the telegraph and the railroad were being first felt, its influence upon journalism cannot be overestimated.

When R. M. Hoe conceived this bold idea and put it into execution, he opened the way to possibilities for the spread of intelligence which had previously been hedged about. No longer was the newspaper to be regarded as a



HOE TYPE-REVOLVING PRESS, 1847.

previously shown, by marvelous ingenuity and a resort to the most intricate, difficult and dangerous means to avoid an obstacle which for years intimidated the ablest mechanics; the other with the boldness of desperation, backed by strict adherence to true mechanical principles, in the face of doubt and fears openly expressed by all, accomplished the hazardous feat of firmly holding type on a curved surface, in open defiance of centrifugal force and gravitation. No wonder his temerity won the admiration and

purely local institution, cramped by methods of production and limited to small circulation. "News by Telegraph" henceforth meant late news, for the Lightning Press permitted the columns to be kept open until the last moment, and when once started it moved with resistless tread, while its extreme simplicity obviated all danger of accident or delay.

Thus, when the first four-cylinder press was placed in the office of the *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, in 1847, a

new era in journalism was inaugurated, and untold benefits conferred upon mankind; and when, in the year following, the publishers of *La Patrie*, of Paris, ordered a type-revolving press, a tribute was paid to American genius which had been honestly earned and richly deserved.

In the application for a patent on this machine, dated July 3, 1844, the claim is made for a rotary combined cylinder press, denominated the "Planitarius Printing Press," the distinguishing feature being any number of cylinders, from two to eight or more, each of which receives a sheet which is carried to the form to receive an impression." Thus the principle of fastening rectangular types upon a cylindrical surface being once established, the elaboration of the idea was simply a matter of detail, and additional cylinders were added until in 1855 the first ten-cylinder was constructed for the *New York Tribune*. The capacity of this press was 2,500 per cylinder per hour, which in actual practice was somewhat lessened.

In a few years after this press was fully developed the proprietors of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* decided upon its adoption, and the Hoes constructed a press for their use. The *Times* reluctantly ordered two ten-cylinders shortly afterward, but exacted the agreement that they be constructed on British soil—possibly as a protection to British workmen, but probably for more selfish reasons. The difficulty of constructing machinery of such magnitude, consisting of 25,000 different and distinct parts (in an approximate estimate), each necessarily of exact nicety, by new and inexperienced hands, was such a task as to entail vexation and many delays, but when the Hoes established their own works, managed by their own trained men, this difficulty disappeared at once, and the victory of the Hoe press was decisive and complete. That this press was soon adopted by all leading papers in Europe, in Australia and America, is shown by the record of nearly two hundred having been constructed, the cost of which might be roughly approximated as approaching \$8,000,000!

In this machine the form is placed on the surface of a horizontal revolving cylinder, and occupies a segment of about one-fourth of its surface, the remainder being used as a distributing surface for the ink; around this main cylinder and parallel to it are the impression cylinders, varying from four to ten. The main cylinder being put in motion, the form is carried to all the impression cylinders, at each of which a sheet is introduced and receives an impression as the form passes and is conveyed by the tapes to the fly, which deposits it upon the fly table.

Each page of the paper is locked up in a detached segment of the main cylinder, termed the "turtle." The column rules are in the shape of a wedge, the thin part of which are directed toward the axis and parallel to it, while the head, advertising and dash rules are curved. This forms the fundamental principle of the machine upon which the whole superstructure is based.

The fountain was placed below, from whence the ink was conveyed to the distributing surface, and as each set of rollers absorbed a quantity, the sheets from the last cylinder were of lighter color.

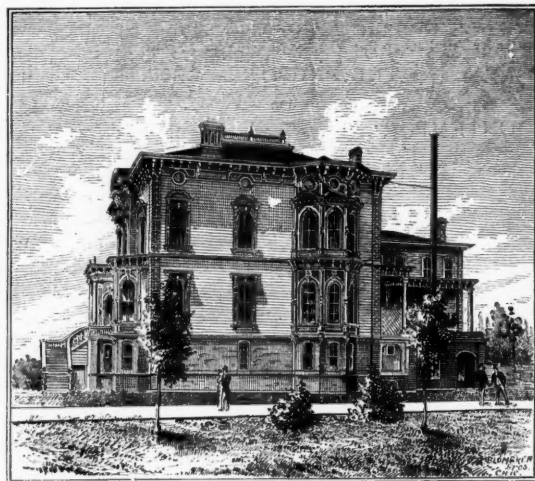
(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING-OFFICE.

BY J. L. ROBINETTE.

THE building is situated in the northeast corner of the capitol grounds. It is gothic in style, and is three stories in height. It was originally constructed as an executive mansion, but as the salary of the governor at that time was inadequate to meet the demands to furnish such an edifice, it was abandoned, and after the legislature passed the bill creating a State Printing-Office, the building was fitted up for that purpose. In January, 1876, the material was placed in position, and the first state work commenced. At that time it was only about one-half its present size, but by the constant addition of material and machinery, it has become surpassed by only one printing-



STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

office in the United States, the Government Office at Washington, D. C.

Previous to this time, a state printer was appointed, and the work was let to the lowest bidder in Sacramento. The first State Printer, under the new act, was J. G. Jeffries, deceased, who was succeeded by F. P. Thompson, deceased, J. D. Young, and J. J. Ames, the present incumbent, under whose personal supervision the recent additions were made, and the presses, type and bookbinding machinery selected.

On the first floor, or basement, is the engine room, pressroom, stockroom, and storeroom for plates, etc. In the engine room is a forty-five horse-power Wheelock automatic engine, cylinder 12 by 30 inches, which makes seventy-five revolutions per minute. It was built by the Pacific Iron Works, San Francisco. The engine is supplied by an improved boiler. All the motive power was constructed under the personal supervision of C. McLain Stoneman, who is the engineer, and a practical machinist.

The pressroom is 25 by 80 feet, the walls and ceiling being lined with wood and painted white, thereby giving plenty of light, an article so indispensable in pressrooms. The floor is laid in concrete cement, and is kept perfectly clean, and all the presses are painted and highly polished. There are two new style Cottrell front-delivery stop cylinder presses, with beds 36 by 54 inches, and one Cottrell

back-delivery press, bed 24 by 34 inches. The front-delivery Cottrell presses are the only ones of the kind on this coast at the present time. They were purchased mainly to print the public school text books. There is also a calendering machine; one pony Campbell front-delivery press; two A5 Hoe stop cylinder presses; five Gordon presses and a Gem paper cutter. On the west side of the pressroom is an apartment for stock, shelves being arranged so that the stock wanted is seen at once. Here is also the vault for the plates, cuts, etc., and a room with boxes arranged in which to keep all rollers when not in use. Thomas McDonald is foreman of the pressroom, Thomas Gardner, assistant foreman, and at the present time there are five other pressmen employed.

On the second floor is the book department of the composing rooms, occupying 60 by 60 feet. In this department are stands and cases for upwards of eighty hands, which are constructed of walnut and finished in oil; also racks that hold nearly two hundred and fifty galley stands, which are nearly always filled with live matter. Five large imposing stones, for book work, are located in different parts of this room, while all the furniture is metal, and all the chases and side-sticks are of the best wrought steel. This material was all furnished by R. Hoe & Co., New York. The book department has just received from Palmer & Rey, San Francisco, six thousand pounds of minion and five thousand pounds of long primer, which is to be used mainly in the public school text books. There is also a large supply of leads, type, etc., for legislative work, in fonts ranging from five hundred to two thousand five hundred pounds. During the sessions of the legislature as many as one hundred and thirty hands are employed, although at the present time there are but twenty employed, as state work is rather dull. The ceilings are twenty feet high, and the room is well ventilated. While it is heated by steam in winter, it is cool and very pleasant throughout the summer. Four marble top washstands at the end of this room furnish the necessities for the typos to keep clean. M. D. Carr is foreman, and George Suydam his assistant.

On the side, in a nicely furnished room, is the proof-reader, W. E. Boughton. This is also furnished in keeping with the other departments of the building, and the books of reference, very indispensable to the proofreader, are kept within his easy reach.

On the same floor is the job room, 25 by 60 feet. The cases and racks of this department are also made of walnut finished in oil. This room is also heated by steam, and has a complete assortment of job type from all the different foundries in the United States. Regular size furniture, rule, etc., are provided in abundance, while in script type alone, there are forty different fonts, and sixty-four of text letter, besides a large number of fonts of the latest styles of job type. The job work of this department consists of blanks, letter-heads, note-heads, etc., in fact all the small work needed by the different departments and institutions under the state government. A. W. Sefton is foreman, and George A. Tiffany, assistant.

On the third floor is the book-binding, M. F. Cum-

tings, foreman, occupying a room 40 by 60 feet. In this department is a ruling-machine, iron frame, with brass cylinder and hot roller, heated by steam, to dry the ink as soon as it touches the sheet. This machine has all of the latest improvements, and can be run by either hand or steam power. It is the only one of its kind on this coast at the present time. There is also a wire stitcher and a wire sewer for sewing books, etc., an embossing machine with a friction pulley, a sawing machine, a paper cutter—the Chicago—a rotary board cutter, an embosser and smasher capable of giving a one hundred ton pressure, manufactured at Sheridan, New York, a numbering machine, backing machines, a turntable cutter, a Gem cutter, a hand-board cutter, a folder for blank work, a perforating machine, with a cutting attachment, the first on this coast. With a few exceptions this machinery was furnished and manufactured by the E. P. Donnell Co., of Chicago. There are also grindstones and emery stones for grinding and sharpening the various tools and knives. All of the machinery is run by steam-power, and is so arranged that no operator is in the way of another. All of this machinery was purchased for the purpose of binding the public school text books. On one side is the folding department for the ladies, and is entirely separate from the machinery. Adjoining this is a private room for the foreman, which is also nicely furnished, while in the north is a dressing-room for the lady operatives. At the present time there are but few hands employed, but before long the entire place will be all bustle and activity. The bindery can accommodate twenty-five females and twenty journeymen, and can turn out three thousand finished books per day.

The entire State Printing Office is painted white throughout, and everything from the engine-room to the bindery, has a neat and orderly appearance. The hours of labor are from 8 A.M. to 12 M., and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M., eight hours per day. No boys or apprentices are employed, and Chinese are not employed in or around the building in any capacity or under any circumstances whatever. The foreman and his assistants in the composing-room are paid \$6.00 per day, and the compositors \$4.50. The salaries of all the other employés throughout the building are in the same proportion.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XV.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

THE following cut, Fig. 21, is a reduced copy of that which is prefixed to the chapter entitled *De Surianis qui Ierosolimis et locis illis manentes etiam se asserunt esse Christianos*.

Jackson describes at some length the various editions of this work, with some criticism and difference of ideas of bibliographers, but enough has already been said of this work without going into elaborate details and differences of opinion.

The "Hortus Sanitatis," a folio printed by Jacobus Meydenbach at Mentz, in 1491, is often referred to by bibliographers, not so much on account of the numerous

wood cuts it contains, but to confirm in a degree the repeated statements of John Meydenbach's being a partner of Gutenberg and Faust. Von Murr supposed that this person was a wood engraver, and Prosper Marchand calls Jacobus Meydenbach his son⁷ or relation, but bases his



FIG. 21.

assertions on the mere fancied supposition. The above work is a kind of natural history explaining the uses and virtues of herbs, fowls, fish, quadrupeds, minerals, drugs and spices. It contains numerous wood cuts, many of which are curious as containing representations of natural objects, but none are remarkable for their execution as wood engravings.

The following cut, Fig. 22, is a reduced fac-simile of the cut which forms the head-piece to the chapter "De Ovis."



FIG. 22.

This figure, which possesses some considerable merit for its time, represents an old woman going to market with her basket of eggs, and is a fair specimen of the manner in which the cuts in the *Hortus Sanitatis* are designed and engraved. Among the best designed and most curious in conception and execution, may be mentioned the interior of an apothecary shop (on the reverse of the first fly leaf), a monkey seated on the top of a fountain, in a chapter on water; a butcher cutting up meat, a man selling cheese at a stall, a woman milking a cow, and figures of a male and female mandrake. Another very literal and comprehensive

portrayal is where a woman is represented brushing the head of a boy with a peculiar style of brush, which answers the purpose of a fine-toothed comb, and her labors are exercised on a fertile field, for each of her sweepings, which are seen lying on the floor, would not slip through the teeth of a garden rake.

Meydenbach's edition is supposed to have been the first, and Linnæus ascribes the work to one John Cuba, a physician of Mentz, but other writers express doubts of this person being the author.

The first edition of this work, under the title of "Herbarus," contained one hundred and fifty wood cuts, and was printed by Peter Scheffer at Mentz, in 1484. He also printed an enlarged edition in 1485, in German, with three hundred and eighty cuts, under the title of "Ortis Sanitatis oder Garten der Gesundheit." Breydenbach is said to have been one of the compilers of the work printed by Scheffer.

Several editions of the "Hortus Sanitatis" were subsequently printed, not only in Germany, but also in France, Holland and Switzerland. The often cited work called the "Nuremberg Chronicle" is a folio compiled by Hartman Schedel, a physician of Nuremberg, and printed in that city in 1493, by Anthony Koburger. In the colophon it is stated that the views of cities and figures of eminent characters were executed under the superintendence of Michael Wolgemuth and William Pleydenwurff, "mathematical men," and skilled in the art of painting. The total number of impressions in the work exceeds two thousand, but several of the cuts are repeated eight or ten times. The following cut, Fig. 23, is a reduced fac-simile, which will afford a comprehensive idea of the style in which the portraits of illustrious men contained in this often cited Chronicle were executed.

This head, which the owner is so earnestly scratching, first occurs to represent Paris, the lover of Helen, and is afterward repeated with the same scratch as that of Thales, Anastasius, Odofredus, and the poet Dante, and, singularly enough, each of these noted personages have the same desire to scratch, and, still more singular, they have the same identical scratch.



FIG. 23.

In the same manner the economical printer has a stock head for kings and emperors, another for popes, another for bishops, and another for saints; and so on to the end of the chapter, several cuts representing what might be supposed to be particular events, are in the same manner pressed into general service of the chronicler.

A peculiarity of the "Nuremberg Chronicle" cuts is that they contain more of what engravers call color (the technical name for shading) than any other work previously

printed. The following cut, Fig. 24, is a reduced fac-simile of one of the best in the "Nuremberg Chronicle,"



FIG. 24.

both as regards design and engraving, and represents the Creation of Eve from the rib of Adam, and when compared with the following cut, Fig. 25, which is a reduced fac-simile of the same subject, from the *Speculum of*



FIG. 25.

1483, previously described in these notes, will serve as a comprehensive definition of what engravers call color, as well as to illustrate the advance made in wood engraving.

(To be continued.)

LAI D OVER.—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of many valuable contributions, which, for want of room, are unavoidably laid over.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A WALK THROUGH CENTURIES.

II.—BY GUSTAVE BOEHM.

MUTUAL PROTECTION OF MASTER PRINTERS AND JOURNEMEN—THE APPRENTICE—TERMS OF APPRENTICESHIP—FOUR YEARS AND NO LESS—A CASE OF DISAPPOINTMENT—FLEISCHER'S ROUNDABOUT WAY—OBLIGATIONS OF JOURNEMEN TOWARD MASTER AND APPRENTICE—THE CORNUTE—THE POSTULATE—ITS MEANING—CEREMONIES ACCOMPANYING IT—THE DEPOSITO CORNUTI TYPOGRAPHICI—THE LAST SLAP—MODERN JOURNEMEN—THE DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE PRESENT APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM—NONE EXISTING—INVADERS ON THE PRINTER'S TERRITORY—A SCREAM OF DESPAIR—A CALL FOR HELP.

WHILE the journeymen, respectively the workmen, thus protected the master printers from any opposition in their line of business coming from parties who had not actually learned the trade, they protected their own interests through the enforcement of certain observations which they demanded from the master printers as a guarantee of reward for advantages which the latter derived from the "master printer's protective laws and ordinations" as practiced at that time by the journeymen printers throughout the entire civilized world (with little deviation from the original manner of execution in the different cities). It is clear that the most dangerous source of dissatisfaction, small wages or little work, would have come from an overcrowding of the craft with journeymen printers, the unions were therefore on the lookout. They permitted the master printers to engage but a limited number of apprentices, regulated by the number of journeymen working in an office. A new apprentice could not be employed by a master printer unless one of the old apprentices had become "free," that is, had finished his term of apprenticeship and was declared a cornute, of which class I will speak later on. Besides the regular apprentices, who were under the special instruction of one or the other of the journeymen, which latter received a certain sum for his painstaking in introducing his pupil into the mysteries of the trade, a master printer enjoyed the right to employ an extra boy, whose duties consisted in bringing proofs away, and doing general housework. The actual apprentices were either compositors or printers, both classes being kept painfully separated from each other. It was the duty of the journeyman compositor who had one of these apprentices in charge to instruct him in all the particulars appertaining to his special department; to acquaint the learner with the manner of using the material, to enable him to set from manuscript, to cast off copy, to make corrections and revisions of proof sheets, etc. The printer's apprentice was to learn how to lock-up forms, to make-ready and all other particulars pertaining to presswork exclusively. In some cities, for instance Frankfort, the journeyman who had such an apprentice under his care was entitled to use him for errands and business outside of actual office duties, and even to grant permission to other journeymen of the

same office to make use of the boy's time for their own benefit; but it was understood that no excessive use or abuse was to be made of this rule. According to the Leipsic ordinations, the boys had to make up on Sundays for all time lost in such a manner during the week. It says: *Journeyman are requested not to send apprentices on errands unless absolutely necessary, the boys being obliged to make up on Sundays for lost time. Sunday labor is to be avoided as much as possible.* In many cities were the so-called *servitia domestica* in force, that is, apprentices were obliged to do all domestic work, such as sweeping up, carrying water, lighting the fires, and all other work which may be regarded as being the duties of our modern porter.

After an apprentice had finished his time it was the duty of the master printer to declare him to be "free." This declaration was considered of great importance. It had to be made in presence of a journeyman, and in case no such one was employed in the office, one had to be borrowed or bought (as a certain compensation was paid for his attendance) from another office. The term of apprenticeship was, in most cities, four years. No money or other agencies could ever induce the union to reduce or abolish this time in special cases where such reduction was sought for. Faulmann mentions two cases in which the union refused to accept any consideration, but insisted upon the actual completion of the prescribed term. In the first case it was a young man of means who offered one hundred thalers (according to the money value of that time no small sum) if the term of apprenticeship was reduced in his case from four to two years. The union considered, and refused. The other case was that of the bookseller Fleischer, who (in 1680) attempted to learn the printer's art *apparently*, that is, not to become actually an apprentice and fulfilling all the work and duties of the same, but merely to obtain the right to carry on a printer's business, having purchased a printing-office, which he intended to conduct in connection with his book trade. As I mentioned in my first paper (last issue of THE INLAND PRINTER) that none but a practical printer was entitled to own a printing-office, said Fleischer tried to obtain this end in a round-about way, but was correspondingly treated by the journeymen's union, which, in defense of the master printers who had come up to the rule of apprenticeship to the letter of the law, as well as to meaning, refused Fleischer the privileges, and compelled him to sell the office, which he, imprudently, had purchased before obtaining the privilege of carrying on business as a printer.

Journeyman were obliged to teach their apprentices strict obedience to their employers. A fine of two thalers was imposed upon anyone refusing to act in accordance with this rule. If a journeyman attempted to instruct an apprentice as to how much work he owed to his master or his master's wife, and how much he did not owe them, he was compelled to pay the fine. Journeymen were furthermore warned from depriving a boy of his desire to learn the trade by harsh treatment, or by speaking to him of any disadvantages connected with the printer's business.

I wish to mention here that an apprentice who had passed his term of apprenticeship, after having been

declared free, was not yet considered a journeyman. Before arriving at this desirable position he had to pass the bridge between such and the apprentice; the *status cornutus*, the period of the "horn-wearer," something like the freshman of our colleges. The cornute represented an apprentice who had finished his four years of systematic learning, but who had as yet not given away his *postulate*.

The *postulate* meant the conditions which had to be fulfilled before being admitted to the honorable class of Journeymen Printers. It was connected with a number of ceremonies, which were to lend importance and significance to the occasion, and although the regulations of the Frankfort union declared these ceremonies as unnecessary by-play of the actual work, the journeymen of the seventeenth century, as a rule, did not consider the postulate full-blooded unless it was connected with all the ceremonies and symbolical by-play. Lack of space prohibits a detailed description of such an occasion. It may be briefly mentioned that the presenting of the postulate involved the payment of a certain sum for certain purposes by the postulator, or cornute, who was to receive the degree of journeyman by the union, and the entertainment of the brother journeymen by their new companion. These ceremonies lasted sometimes several days, according to the means of the postulator, and consisted chiefly in banqueting and the performing of a farce called the *Deposito Cornuti Typographici*. Faulmann describes the action of such a *deposito* as follows:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Monsieur Sausewind, | 5. The Cornute, |
| 2. The Prologus, | 6. The Witnesses, |
| 3. The Depositor, | 7. The Teacher, |
| 4. His Servant, | 8. Epilogus. |

SYNOPSIS OF THE PLAY.

Sausewind appears on the stage. He makes some ridiculous speech, respectively sings a comic song, greeting the assembled girls and women and praising Bacchus, the god of the golden fluid. After he is done the music plays a minute; then follows the prologus, which eulogizes the printer's art. The next to appear is the depositor. He feigns surprise, and demands an explanation why there are so many present, and inquires after the cause of the extraordinary cleanness and neatness of the place. His servant explains matters, and, after a short deliberation, calls forth the cornute, the chief actor of the play. The latter wears a pair of horns on his head. Here follows the real action, in which the depositor and his servant represent the active, the cornute the passive actors. The first named play all sorts of tricks with the cornute. They place him on a bench, and throw both bench and cornute to the ground; this is repeated at the option of the depositor. They hit him, shave him with a wooden spoon, file off his finger nails, draw some of his teeth—and that without gas—pull his ears, fix up his hair, etc., etc. These, not very pleasant ceremonies, are intended to represent a picture of the sufferings of apprenticeship through which the unlucky cornute has now passed. After the depositor thinks it fit to stop his tortures, he asks the cornute what his wishes are. The latter expresses his distinct desire to become a journeyman and a worthy member of the craft. This declaration suffices. The depositor takes off the hat of the cornute with the aid of an axe, and commands him to swear not to attempt, at any time, at any place, any revenge of whatever he experienced up to this hour. The cornute swears, and the depositor hurries to offer him a slap in the face, with the remark that this is the *last of a kind* he need suffer without counter-action, and that after this he is not obliged to accept similar insults without resistance or revenge. Then the teacher and

witnesses take part in the action. They present the cornute with a wreath of flowers and tokens of esteem. The whole ends up with an epilogue and a banquet. The unfortunate victim of a cruel custom is now a journeyman from hair's tip to the sole of his feet, and although better fit for an inmate of a hospital, is compelled to be present at the banquet held in honor of his promotion.

In the course of time this style of initiation has disappeared. Now-a-days, and especially in this country, the dignity of the journeyman is actually equal to naught. We have no apprentice system; we have, as a rule, no systematically educated journeymen. A boy who is a printer today may be a locksmith tomorrow; a printer who stands at the case this month putting the most important news into type to be carried as printed sheets way out in the world, in every corner of the globe, may drive a car the next.

The good old times are past. We have no more *deposito cornuti typographici*, no more depositors, no more cornutes, every man, no matter what his original vocation may be, can establish and carry on a printing business; lawyers are printers, merchants are printers, pastors are printers, all the world seems to have entered into the business, all the world seems to have combined to ruin the same, and to force us back, in time, into the old channels of protection, which at least guaranteed a man that he could make a living with his trade after sacrificing the best years of his life in obtaining a practical knowledge of the same with the aid of a systematic training, without being compelled to fight his way through a thicket of typographical know-nothings who feel the desire to devote some of their time, perhaps only their leisure hours as a pastime—but still for hard cash—to the most intelligent of all trades, forgetting that their place is the bench, the desk, the pulpit! Are they not good enough for these places? If not, shall they be good enough for the case? It takes fully as much time and not much less intelligence to become a good, thorough printer than to become a lawyer, a merchant, a pastor. The quantitative and qualitative means are in all cases almost the same, the aim alone is a different one. We have spent years of our life to become printers and expect to earn a livelihood as such; who protects us from the intruders who find themselves—spoiled for their original vocation by some cause or another—obliged to invade our territory? Where are the workmen who will not work for anyone unless he be a *practical* printer? Where are they? The good old times are past. We are more *independent* in certain matters when compared with the ways of centuries ago, but most assuredly we are also more *dependent* upon the whim of chance and fortune than our colleagues of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when mutual protection guaranteed the tradesman his trade and a living through the same, without being compelled to compete with people who never learned and certainly cannot estimate the value of a trade.

MORE SAMPLES.

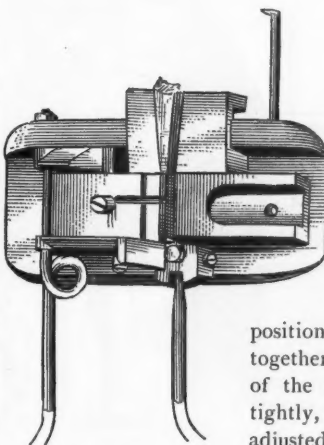
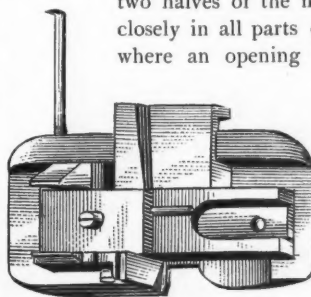
WE have now on hand a supply of elegant samples. First come, first served. Apprentices desirous of securing some of them should inclose a stamped envelope to the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TYPEFOUNDING.

NO. III.—BY ALFRED PVE.

UNTIL within the last fifty years, all type had to be cast in hand molds, which was a tedious process, and one which would not begin to meet the requirements of printers in these days. The hand mold was constructed of several pieces of steel, scientifically screwed together, in two halves, which were inclosed in a wood box or shield, to protect the hand of the workman from injury. The two halves of the mold lock together, fitting closely in all parts except just in the center, where an opening remains of sufficient extent to form the body



HAND-MOLD.—OPEN.

of the type, into which the molten metal is poured. Each half is a counterpart of the other, except that attached to one half (the lower half shown in the engraving), is a spring for holding the matrix in position, and in the other half is a ridge for forming the nick in the type.

The operation of casting was as follows: Taking the mold in his left hand, the caster with his right adjusted the two halves, and placed the matrix in position. Drawing the halves together, the clamps or cheeks of the mold held the matrix tightly, and the spring was then adjusted to press the surface of the matrix close to the mold, the point of the spring fitting into a hole at the back immediately beneath the face of the type. Standing beside a furnace or oven, upon which was a kettle of molten metal, the caster took a spoonful of the metal and quickly poured it into the opening in the mold, at the same time giving the mold an upward jerk or throw. This throw was necessary to cause the metal to penetrate the finer lines of the matrix and give a good face to the type; for the metal cooled so rapidly that it otherwise would set before reaching its destination, and an imperfect type would result. The matrix was then removed, the mold opened, and the type pulled out with one of the hooks shown in the engraving. Each half of the mold had a hook attached, as, according to the method of casting, the type would remain sometimes in one half and sometimes in the other. In the lower half of the engraving a type is shown in the position it would occupy on the opening of the mold. A very large jet filled the mouth-piece of the mold (much larger than is produced in machine-casting), being attached to the

letter, and the labor of breaking off these jets was very great.

The illustration on page 144, copied from a work entitled "Mechanick Exercises, or the Doctrine of Handy Works applied to the Art of Printing," published in London, England, by Joseph Moxon, 1683, shows the typesetter in the act of carrying the metal from the kettle to the mold.

Mr. David Bruce, Jr., in 1838, patented a typecasting machine which wrought a revolution in the art of typefounding. By the hand-casting process, from two to three thousand letters per day of ordinary body type was considered a good day's work; by the machine-casting



TYPECASTING IN 1683.

process the quantity produced is greatly increased, the method of casting greatly simplified and the labor rendered less arduous. In place of the many motions necessary in hand casting, the simple turning of a crank produces a letter in a marvelously short space of time. The mold has undergone little, if any, change, beyond being adapted to its new position on the machine. The wooden shield is discarded, being of no further use. The following illustrations show the mold as at present used. In Fig. 1

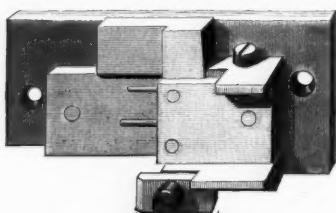


FIG. 1. LOWER HALF OF THE MOLD.

for the purpose of more clearly disclosing all its parts.

the lower half of the mold is shown, which is attached to the mold block of the machine, and becomes a fixture. This half contains the ridges which form the nicks in the type. It is shown upside down

Fig. 2 shows the upper half of the mold, which is movable, being lifted for the purpose of removing the type every time a letter is cast.

This half is adjustable in a lateral direction, to accommodate the mold to the varying width of the matrices. Fig. 3 shows the mold complete, with the matrix removed, disclosing the face of the type in the mold. The matrix fits in between the cheeks on either

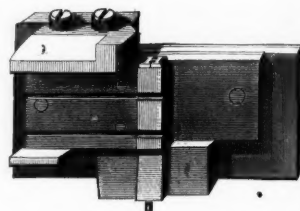


FIG. 2. UPPER HALF OF THE MOLD.

side of the face of the letter, being held close to the mold by a spring as in the hand mold. A separate mold is made for each type body. It would be impossible to attain satisfactory results in uniformity of body if adjustable molds could be constructed with the view of using them for more than one body. The adjustment could not be effected with the accuracy which is such an essential feature in type bodies. The number of molds needed in a foundry is therefore considerable, when all the varying bodies of type, from brilliant up to six or eight-line pica, are taken into consideration. It is not necessary to have a mold for everyface of type that is made, as the matrices for any number of faces on the same sized body can be used on one mold.

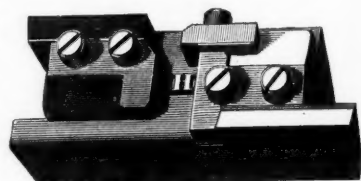


FIG. 3. TYPE MOLD COMPLETE.

(To be continued.)

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A correspondent in Bombay, Babaji Cassinathjee, writes to the editor of the *Paper Trade Journal*, New York, under date of Oct. 14, as follows:

In your number of the 12th ultimo, which came to my hands yesterday, on page 460, in an editorial paragraph referring to the paper mills of India, it is stated that "the managers and foremen are Europeans." This, I beg leave to say, is not correct, as far as the paper mills in Bombay are concerned. I am the manager of the Girgaum Mills, and am a native (Hindoo), and have a native foreman and native engineer to assist me in the working of the mill. The mill has been worked by me for the last fifteen years, having European foremen under me at different times, but for the last seven years it has been worked to the satisfaction of the owner without a single European. Please oblige me by publishing this in your next issue.

THE number of pounds of type used in the newspapers of the United States is put at 6,689,878. The newspapers in the five states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa set half the number of ems set in the United States. A pound of type sets 83 ems. An average of 1,200 ems is left in the cases. The average per newspaper is 74,147 ems for dailies; average for weeklies, 57,197. The total amount of type set for one issue of the daily newspapers of the country would make 2,785 duodecimo volumes, and all the papers in a year would represent as much type work as would make 10,000 volumes, equal to "Appleton's Cyclopaedia." A slip of the work would extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Eight thousand persons are employed.

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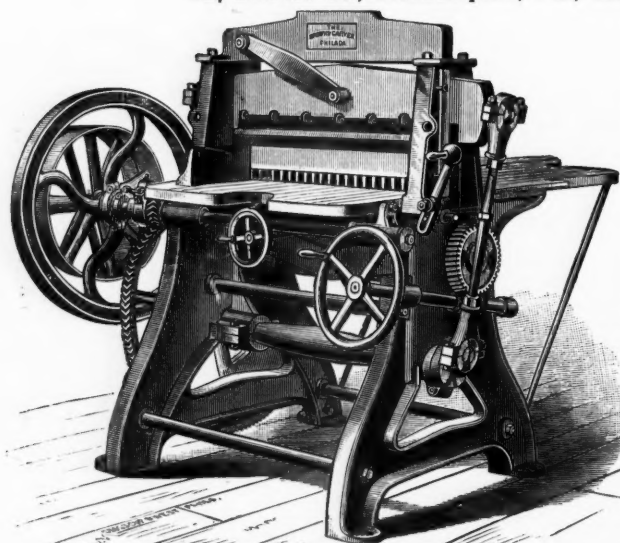


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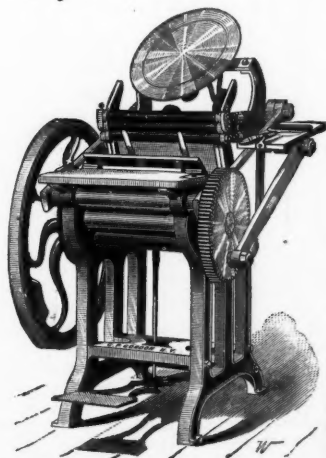
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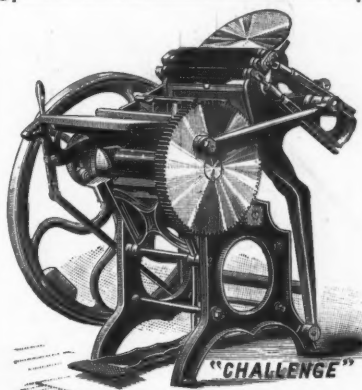
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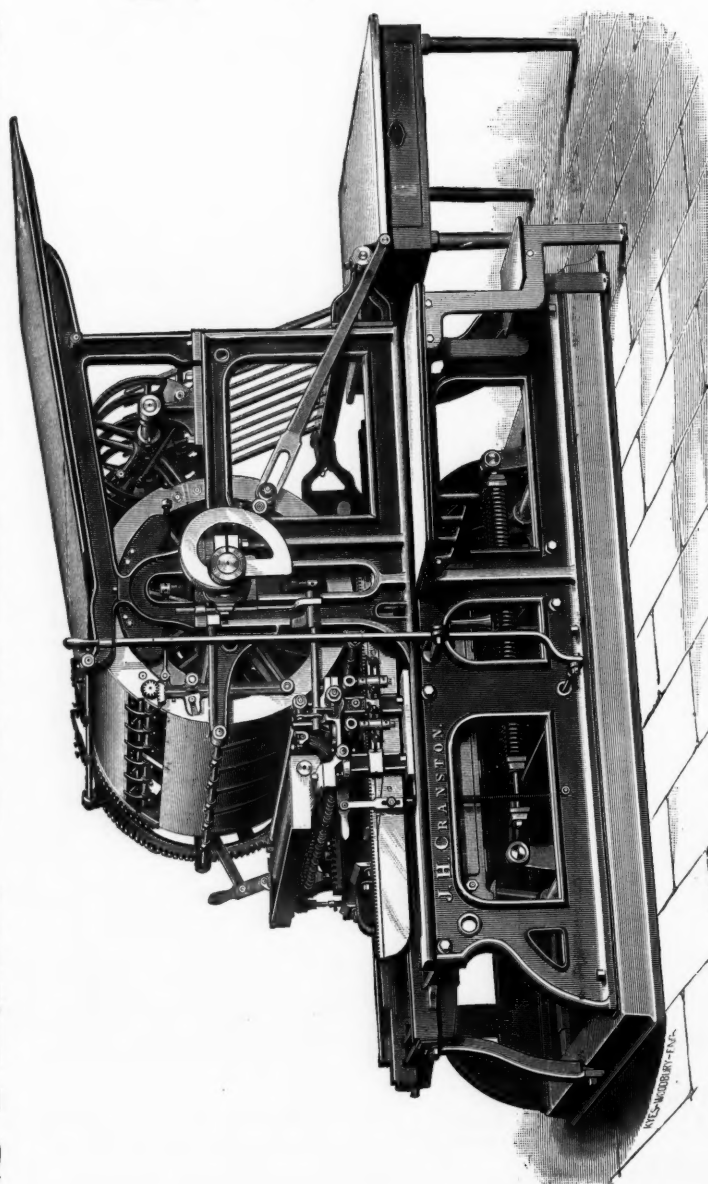
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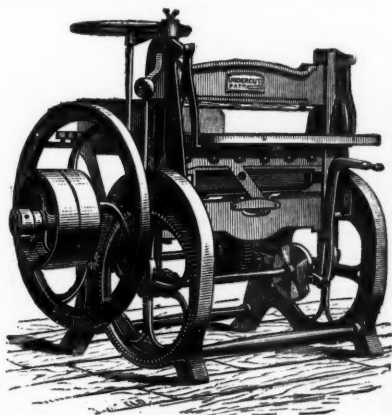
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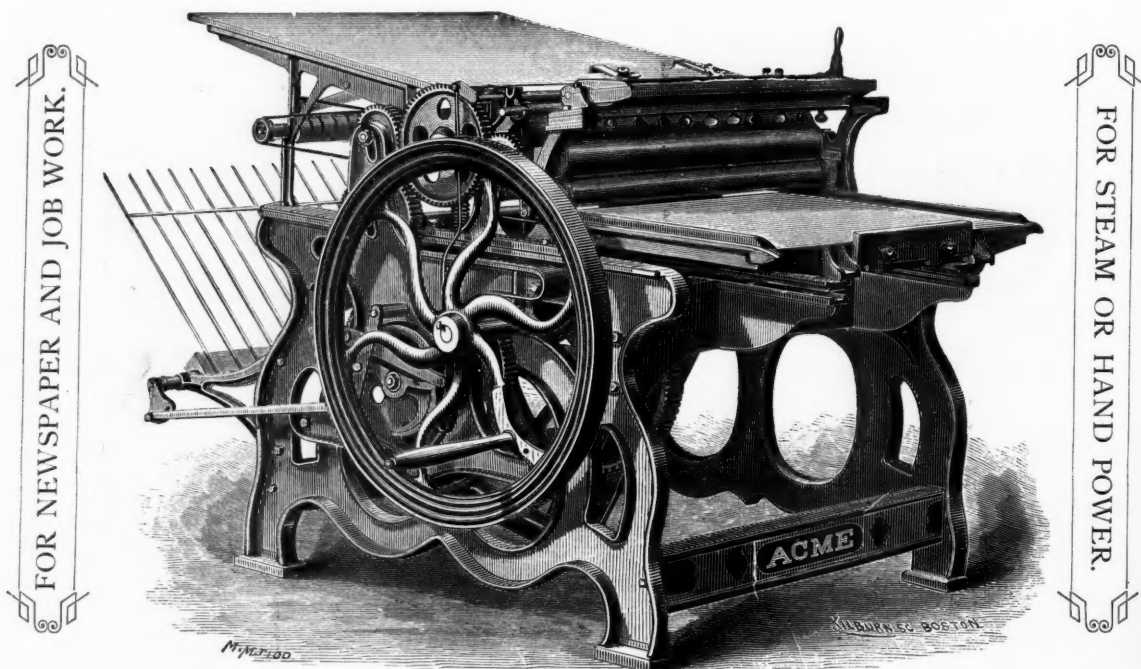
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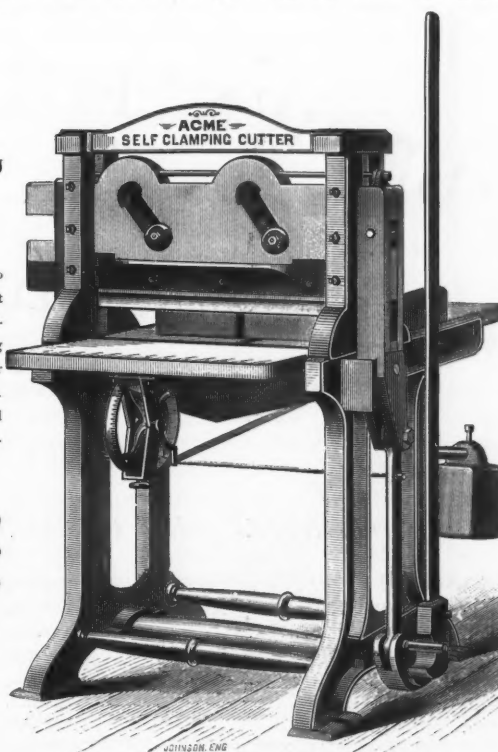
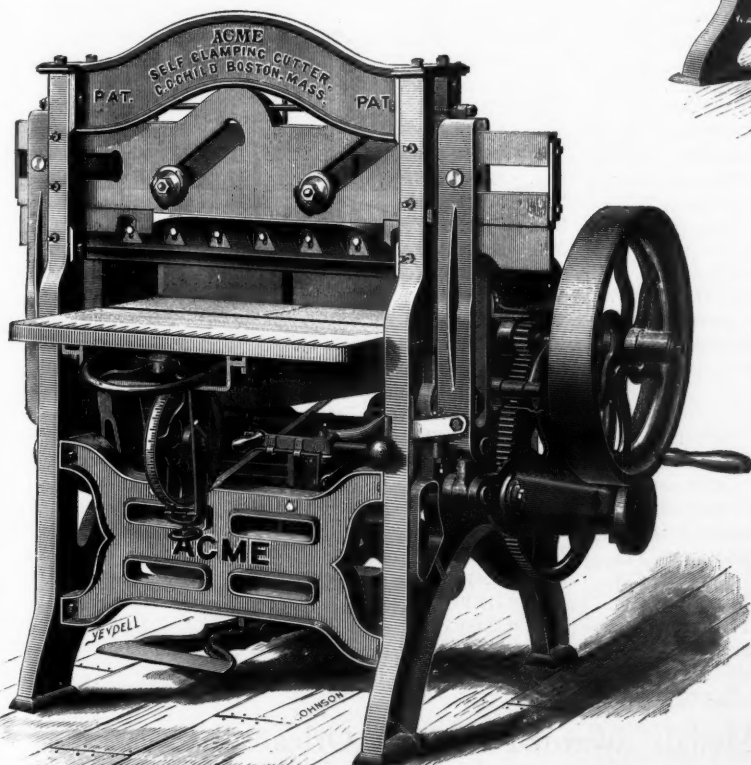
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CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1885.

A WHOLESALE PLAGIARIST.

AN aspirant for literary honors in trade journalism, a yclept *The Printer and Publisher*, Indianapolis, in its December issue is mainly composed of contributed and original articles pillaged from the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER—only one of which is duly credited. *Comment is unnecessary.*

PRODIGES vs. PLODDERS.

THE growing tendency to foster the hot-bed system in every grade of society and phase of business, to secure by a precocious, unhealthy, unnatural development that which the experience of the past has demonstrated can only be obtained by patient industry and intelligent investigation, is certainly bearing its legitimate results. The substitution of tinsel for gold, and pretension for merit, the impatience of restraint, the inclination to jump to conclusions, to substitute the efforts of the prodigy for the product of the worker; the fostering of the superficial at the expense of the genuine, with all that this implies, under the plea of natural aptitude, deceives or can deceive none but those who are willing to be duped. True patriotism has no sympathy with such a claim, which is simply used as a subterfuge and sham.

A few years ago an intimate friend was visiting an old chum who had charge of a district school, and upon a pressing invitation agreed to examine a few of his classes in their routine tasks. "By the way," said the teacher, "I want to call your especial attention to a prodigy in mental arithmetic, who I believe you will admit is worth coming to see." In course of time the mental arithmetic class was called up and examined, with one result: "precocity" was invariably ready with his answer the moment the question was propounded, the teacher apparently accepting his solution as the correct one, the balance of the class acquiescing as a matter of course, with a listless, aggravating indifference. At the conclusion of the exercises the visitor was asked what he thought of the prodigy's (?) efforts. "Are you sure that the answers he gives are invariably correct?" was asked. "Of course they are correct, but he is so smart that they are frequently given before I can satisfactorily work them out for myself." "Well, with your permission, I will take your place tomorrow," said his companion, "and in order to avoid mistakes will have the answers prepared in advance." So on the morrow the visitor became the examiner, and, as on the previous day, the question was no sooner asked than answered. "Well, what do you think now?" inquired the teacher. "What do I think? I think he is an unmitigated fraud, for every answer given but one, has been incorrect; and the exception was when an additional 0 furnished it. And while you have been encouraging an impostor you have been discouraging your other pupils, thus committing a double injustice." And investigation will prove that this example is a fair sample of all similar claims, one part of truth being supplemented by nine parts of error.

A short time since the sunken rocks in Hell Gate, which have so long and so seriously obstructed one of the natural approaches to New York, were, through the agency of electricity and dynamite in the hands of a little girl, shriven into a million fragments, but the work of honey-combing to accomplish this result required seven years of patient, unseen toil and dreary drudgery. So in every walk of life it will be found that the grandest monuments to human intellect and skill have been the result of diligent, untiring labor, rather than of the tidal wave of chance or luck. The Napoleonic declaration that Providence

generally favored the heaviest battalions, and the moral to be derived from it is as applicable to our every day business transactions, as it was to the chessboard of Europe, where the stake was the existence or independence of an empire. The difference between systematized, intelligent, persistent effort, and the pyrotechnics of the too common would-be considered genius, is the difference between the bogus and the real, between a salted and a genuine ore-bearing mine. And yet, as a rule, these represent the very class who protest against the adoption of a thorough apprenticeship system; who claim and affect to believe that to talk about thorough effort is old foggy twaddle; who are smart enough to *pick up* a trade without any such rigmarole as set-training, but whose productions correspond with the answers of the prodigy referred to. They are the Ferd. Wards of finance and the Keeleys of mechanics, all show, fraud and pretension, who know just enough to prove that "a little learning is a dangerous thing."

We are all too prone to despise the day of small things, to look for unwarranted and immediate instead of prospective and proportionate results. For example, were a cent saved in the daily expense of every man, woman and child in the United States, it would make a yearly saving of \$3.65 a head, or \$200,750,000; three years of such retrenchment would produce the astounding total of \$602,250,000; this, too, accepting our present population as a basis for this calculation, without a reference to the fact that the country increases in population nearly 2,000,000 per annum. It must also be remembered that while this immense sum has been saved, the earning capacities of the country have not been decreased, and yet how many would look with contempt upon this, or a similar example, as an argument in favor of economy, or as a practical evidence that "many a mickle makes a muckle," from which a beneficial lesson could be gleaned. Our country is a great and a grand one, but the indications are that unless this tendency to the development of a superficial smartness is effectually checked, it will reach the end of its tether a little ahead of time.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

A YEAR ago THE INLAND PRINTER published a series of articles containing a detailed description of the government printing-office in Washington, its location, size, history, management, resources, cost, number of employés, etc., which are, no doubt, fresh in the minds of our readers, in which the claim was put forth that it was beyond cavil the largest, best equipped, and most complete establishment of the kind in the world. In connection with the facts then published, to those who have the time and interest to refer thereto and draw a comparison therefrom, the following data in connection with the Imprimerie Nationale, or government printing-office of France, may prove of interest.

The building is situated at No. 87 Vielle du Temple, Paris, and is said to possess the finest printing material in the world, a claim, however, the truth of which we seriously doubt. Its annual expenditure, including the salaries of the employés, amounts to \$1,400,000, as against

\$2,000,000 by our own government office. Nearly all the employés, male and female, are paid by the piece. The higher official staff comprises a general manager, at \$3,000 a year; an under manager at \$1,600, a superintendent over the interior department work, at \$1,200; an assistant to the latter at \$900, and a number of others, such as cashiers, overseer clerks, etc., at salaries ranging from \$800 to \$360.

The establishment is divided into the great services—the first and second divisions and the reserves. The apartments have, apparently, a surplus of overseers and clerks. In fact, the number of officials seem to evince a greater anxiety to create sinecure positions than to provide for the proper management of the business. Thus out of a total of twelve hundred employés, clerks and officials count two hundred and twenty, or nearly one to every five of the whole number employed. In our own establishment with a working force of seventeen or eighteen hundred, these officials number less than one-half of those here given. For example, there are employed in the Paris office, two hundred compositors, one hundred and twenty bookbinders, and one hundred and ten pressmen and feeders, as against seven hundred compositors, six hundred bookbinders and assistants, and two hundred and fifty pressmen and feeders, in the Washington office. We might continue the comparison, but the foregoing statement, taken from official documents, are sufficient.

The laboring day of the skilled French printer is ten hours, but the laborers have to work eleven. Six cents per hour extra for overtime is allowed to the male and four cents to the female. The proofreaders average \$9 per week, and the machine men \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day, the bookbinders and the pressmen range from \$1 to \$1.25 per day, the typefounders average \$9.25 per week. The wages of the female employés, in the various departments, range from twenty-five to forty cents per day. The fines, however, somewhat diminish even these paltry earnings, a quarter of an hour's lateness costing ten cents, half a day twenty-five cents, and a whole day forty cents; the females being fined about half the above rates. Drunkenness, fighting and smoking incur a penalty of \$1.25 for each offense. The pay of the laborers is supplemented by means of an oppressive custom. They receive only \$16.75 per month, but the workers have to make on their behalf a so-called optional contribution under the name of fraternity, of four cents per man every week. Thus the state which gives \$3,000 to a manager, forces its own servants to augment the low wages of the porters whom it employs.

Yet there is a bright as well as a dark side to the picture; for example, after thirty years' service, the workman is entitled till his death to a pension of \$110 per annum, and the workwoman to \$80. Also, when an employé has completed twenty-five years of service, and the sixtieth year of his age, he is equally entitled to the pension, and disabilities contracted through work along with twenty years' service, give the same right. A third of the pension is revertible to the widow when the marriage bond has existed for five years. This pension and sickness fund is maintained by a deduction of three per cent from the salaries of the fines and a share of the profits.

AN AMATEUR SPECIMEN.

A. D. ADAMS

AUCTIONEER.

SALE!

The undersigned, Assignee of Israel Hess, will sell at Public Sale, in the public Square, at Waynesboro, Franklin Co. Pa. on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1885.

The following described real estate, viz:

a lot of ground on east main st. 44 x 290 Improved with a two

STORY BRICK HOUSE, 24 x 46

a Wash House, With a Cistern in it. a GOOD SLAUGHTER HOUSE. A meat house convenient for Butchering.

A LARGE STABLE.

HYDRANT WATER AT HOUSE & STABLE

A variety of fruit on the lot. A garden in good order.

THE BUILDINGS ARE OF THE BEST MATERIAL.

The above is a desirable property, in sight of the

Geiser Co. Shops. Persons desiring to view the

property can call on Israel Hess, living on it.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. when the terms will be made

known by **DR. JER. HESS,**

ASSIGNED.

By

AUGUST 29, 1885

AT the risk of spoiling the handsome pages of THE INLAND PRINTER we herewith present a reduced facsimile of a 12 by 9 poster from the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. We do so because a number of our readers have intimated that our comments from time to time on the character of the amateur printing sent us have been unkind and exaggerated, and we now propose to give them an opportunity to form an intelligent opinion for themselves. To thoroughly appreciate its merits, however, it should be understood that it is printed in *colors*—that is, the inside rules on the sides and the top and bottom rules are in red—or what is supposed to be red ink—the effect of which will present itself to the average reader.

Commencing with a margin of an inch and a fifth from "the little house in the center," the red embellishment *overlaps* the important announcement "Sale." Next it will be observed that the Square is deemed worthy of a capital, though the Public right to be so recognized is ignored. The County and State are each dismissed with a period, while the spacing between the day of the week and the month and the date of the month is so uniquely distributed, with one needless and one wrong placed comma and period, that the substitution of an "S" for a figure 8 is in harmony therewith. The east main street Improved lot, with a two "STORY BRICK HOUSE," "With a Cistern in it," and the statement that there is also a "meat-house convenient for Butchering," stamp it as the production of a scholar as well as a printer (!). The manner in which Great Primer Antique and French Clarendon are mixed in loving embrace, the evenness of the side margins,

as well as the spacing and punctuation and signature of the assignee prove that the "Quincy Model" is presided over by a natural born genius.

But seriously speaking—is it not time that an end was put to the appearance of such abortions? What say the public; what say our readers?

INCONSISTENCY.

WE notice that in several of the reports made by the local unions the price paid for newspaper work exceeds that paid for book composition. While a plausible excuse for such discrepancy may be accepted on behalf of morning, there is certainly none for that of afternoon or weekly newspapers. The slipshod spacing that too frequently passes unchallenged in daily and weekly periodicals would not be tolerated for an hour in a well regulated book office. It may be answered that little, if any, bookwork is done in the localities referred to, and that the quotations are simply given as pointers for formality's sake, but this is really no explanation, because whether one book or a thousand are issued, the worth of the requisite workmanship should be recognized, and remunerated accordingly, and the union is the proper body to take the initiative in this matter. It is not dollars and cents alone that are at stake, but a *principle* also. We are well aware that in many of our larger cities where rivalry between competitors is fierce and keen, where the public appetite for the marvelous has been whetted to abnormal proportions, and every morsel of so-called news is seized upon with the avidity that a drowning man clutches at straws, that the *prior* announcement of the death of a drunken ruffian in a street brawl, the bursting of a water pipe in an alley, the opinion of a member of the legislature from the rural districts on the national crisis, or a revolution in a European principality as large in area as a Colorado ranch, is deemed of sufficient importance to be considered a "scoop" on the other fellow, the use of an em or two-em quad is considered *justifiable*, but no such latitude is allowed when the sober second thought or the experience of a lifetime is presented through the pages of a book.

We may talk till the cows come home about good work paying the journeyman as well as the employé, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, and the contents of the envelope at the end of the week, when faithful labor has been performed, tells the tale in more eloquent language, from a bread and butter standpoint, than all the sermons ever preached. What would be thought of a dentist who offered to fill teeth as cheap, if not cheaper, with silver than with composition, or an employing printer who advertised to charge less for book than for ordinary news ink? and yet the principle involved is identical. We insist, then, that the quality of the work required should be taken into consideration, and that as more care and judgment is required on book than on newspaper work compensation should be graded accordingly. That this is not the case in a number of instances may be assigned as one of the reasons why so many compositors prefer newspaper to book offices. These are facts, and they are facts worth considering, too.

REPORTING PROGRESS.

IT pleases us to announce that the movement to secure the adoption of a uniform standard by our type foundries is making favorable progress, and that the indications are, in a short time, even the most persistent opposition will be compelled to yield to the universal demand. In fact, a majority of the leading type foundries in the country are even now prepared to furnish orders on the interchangeable system, as the following list will testify: Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago; MacKeller, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia; John G. Mengel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; St. Louis Type Foundry, St. Louis; Chas. J. Carey & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Boston Type Foundry; Union Type Foundry, Chicago; Reton & Son, Kansas City, Mo.; Pelouse & Son, Washington, D. C.; Allison & Smith, Cincinnati; Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, and Painter & Co., San Francisco. The standard adopted by these firms is .996. Farmer, Little & Co. have also adopted it in their picas and nonpareils, so have Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago, and the Cleveland Type Foundry likewise, except in small bodies. Lyman & Son, of Buffalo, and the Cincinnati Type Foundry may be added to the list of result-waiters that are ready to adopt a recognized standard. It is true that in some instances there is a trifling discrepancy, but when we state it only amounts .0003 of an inch, we must admit the world moves.

A SUGGESTION has been made to amalgamate the three representative typographical societies of Great Britain—the Typographical Association, the London Society of Compositors, and the Scottish Typographical Association—in one body, under the name of the Amalgamated Society of Compositors, to be conducted on a similar system to that of the Engineers, with local branches in certain districts, and a central office in London. Such an arrangement, it is claimed, would not only strengthen the organizations of the craft in the smaller towns, but in the event of movements to ameliorate the condition of the members, would give such strength to their cause as to render success a certainty. And there is a good deal of force to the argument.

SKETCHES OF THE BOOKBINDING ART.

NO. III.—BY A. J. COX.

IT is impossible to over-estimate the worth of a good library, or its influence in forming the tastes, and developing the better side of the character, especially during the impressible period of youth.

Every one admits the value of good companions, and the importance of early forming suitable lines of thought, and proper associations. But how many guardians of the young fail to exercise the same care in the selection of those more intimate, more constantly attendant companions of their children—books.

"Too careless often as our years proceed,
What friends we sort with or what books we read."—*Cowper*.

Either they allow unguided and indiscriminate reading, or else neglect to satisfy in any manner the undying thirst

for mental companionship and culture, leaving to the care of chance this mighty element in the formation of character. Books should be chosen as we choose friends; no one thinks of going into a crowd of strangers and selecting a half dozen of them as close and confidential friends; we want to know something about them before admitting them to our intimacy; we ask the opinion of some one who is acquainted with them; we give our own thought and care and time to the matter. Surely *these* friends, who are to abide for a lifetime under our roof, whose faces are to greet us every day in library and parlor, merit as careful choice, as judicious counsel in their selection.

A beautiful house is built. It is ready for the furniture and decorations which are to transform it into a home of luxury and taste. In selecting these the proprietor consults the judgment of the best upholsterers, the taste and skill of the most artistic decorators; it never occurs to him to leave this important matter to the chances of random selection. Every article of furniture is considered with reference to its uses and its surroundings; and the result is a lovely and harmonious variety in unity, which delights the eye, and at once gratifies and cultivates the taste.

If we wish to add a work of art to the adornment of our homes, it does not seem a matter of indifference what shall be its subject, or who shall be the artist. The very highest talent is engaged; and not only the highest, but the highest *in that department*. If we desire a fine landscape we never think of applying for it to a portrait-painter, however celebrated; if we wish to obtain a thrilling copy of the dear features of some loved one, we do not for one moment inquire whether the landscape painter would not be a suitable person to make it. We assume at once that the man who has devoted his life to a certain branch of the art, and won renown in it, is the person to be trusted with that kind of work. Even in the frame, how careful our consideration of the fitness of things. This picture must have a plain and substantial mounting; that one be surrounded by the lightest and airiest band that is possible; another will be improved by a rich and elegant frame, which would look ridiculous on something else.

But good books live as long as good pictures; are as useful; every way as valuable; quite as much affected by suitable framing and placing, and worthy of as wise and interested care in selection and keeping.

"That book in many's eyes doth share the glory,
That in gold clasps locks in the golden story."

Therefore the best talent should be employed in dressing and protecting them. For correct and appropriate bindings are to a book what correct dress is to a woman; without it worth looks dowdy; with it even common-places have an air of respectability.

Low priced bindings, like low priced dress goods, are far from being always the cheapest. Durability, appropriateness and effect are all to be considered in deciding what is cheap and what is dear. The book which has been hastily thrown together, and crookedly stuck between covers, annoys you by its vulgarity, provokes you by its missing sections, puzzles you by its misplaced illustrations, and makes you dizzy by its down-hill pages, resulting from bad cutting. Who that has experienced it can forget the

torment those so-called "cheap" books inflict upon their unhappy purchaser? He sees the tawdry covers curl up palpably before his eyes, as he passes his first evening over them; and beholds them casting untimely leaves, like a dying tree, before he finishes his first perusal. There may be a washy flood of gold on those thin covers, but they are not fit to be seen when the book has been in use a month. They hardly last as a center-table adornment through the holiday season.

In how many large collections of books, in princely mansions, is one struck by the obvious mistakes and deficiencies of the collection—mistakes which have arisen from ordering the books by the quantity, and leaving the style of binding to the bookseller, whose only interest was to dispose of the styles he happened to have, without considering what would be most durable, or most appropriate to the character of the volume.

A good book, substantially and tastefully bound, is greatly increased in value; it has become enduring; indeed, almost immortal, for books thus carefully and thoroughly protected now exist which are five centuries old.

"A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life."—*Milton*.

No less does an ordinary book gain by careful and appropriate binding. The pleasure of possessing a work of art is added to the enjoyment of its contents. The satisfaction of knowing that it is becomingly attired, and not likely to drop to pieces in one's hands is not unlike the feeling one has when consciously well and appropriately dressed one's self.

The first requisite in the binding of a book is that its cover shall thoroughly protect it, and at the same time permit it to be used with ease. The next, that it shall possess that substantial appearance without which the eye of the connoisseur remains unsatisfied. The volume must not only *be* well protected, but *seem* so. If it fail in these respects, no degree of skill or profusion of adornment is worth anything. The binding is a failure in the very thing for which it was designed.

Then comes the need of appropriateness in binding. He who selects for his library, books whose inside qualities are, as it were, reflected in their suitable and tasteful bindings, proves himself to be a person of true literary taste and judgment. For even a binding serviceable and well made may be unsatisfactory from its inappropriateness.

Suppose Moore's *Lalla Rookh* bound in rough sheep, with dark Russia back and corners, like a merchant's ledger; or Webster's *Quarto* in straw-colored morocco, elaborately gilded, and lined with pale blue watered silk—how obvious and shocking the incongruity. Each of them might be perfectly protected, open freely, and exhibit great mechanical and artistic skill on the part of the binder; but his utter want of taste would insure condemnation.

"Sir, he hath never fed on the dainties that are bred in a book; He hath not eat paper, as it were; he hath not drunk ink."

And yet there may be seen, daily, on the majority of public and private library shelves, violations of taste only a little less outrageous than those we have supposed;

books of poetry, and illustrated works of art bound in sober speckled calf, with little gold on the back and sides, and none on the edges; histories, statistical works, and books of reference, in flimsy muslin, or rich morocco splendidly gilded.

A little reflection must make it apparent to any person of taste, that sober, practical books should be correspondingly covered; while works of the imagination, such as poetry, books of engravings, and the like, demand rich morocco, fanciful ornaments and gilding.

It is true that a large majority of our book-purchasing community are men whose business cares absorb so large a portion of their time and thought that they feel themselves unable to devote the requisite attention to the formation of a well selected, well ordered and well bound library. They are conscious of the deficiencies in their shelves, but see no way to remedy them. To this class of readers how invaluable the counsel and assistance of reliable men, who are devoting their time and ability to this very subject, and who are, therefore, able to gratify the correct and artistic tastes of which most of us are conscious, though few have the opportunity of fully developing them.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AN OCTOGENARIAN'S REMINISCENCES.

SIXTY YEARS AT THE BUSINESS.—CONCLUDED.

BY CHARLES BRIGHAM.

AFTER our arrival in Charlottesville, we soon commenced arranging our materials for work, and in about ten months finished the four volumes of "Jefferson's Memoirs" and correspondence, besides some smaller books we printed for the university. We employed our leisure time in visiting the few places of interest in the town: the university, which was built under the supervision of Thomas Jefferson, also Monticello, the home of Jefferson, from which mountain a fine view is obtained of the town of Charlottesville and surrounding country. The family burial ground is on this mountain, and therein rests the remains of this illustrious statesman.

At the close of our engagement I left Charlottesville for Washington city, where I obtained work at Gales & Seaton's, on the old *National Intelligencer*, and general book and jobwork. At that time I introduced the first composition roller that was used in Washington city on the hand-press, in place of the buckskin balls. While working with the rollers one day, Mr. Gales came into the pressroom, and his attention was attracted to the working of the roller. He looked at it attentively a few moments, then asked, in his peculiar way of expressing himself: "What in the d—l have you here?" I explained to him it was the composition roller, the same as I had used in Boston; and, after examining the work more critically, he said: "It does d—d good work." While working at Gales & Seaton's I printed President Jackson's first message to Congress, on white satin.

After finishing the work for Gales & Seaton's I left Washington for Baltimore, where I worked for a brief time, then left for Philadelphia, where I arrived in the summer of 1830. I obtained employment in various offices, and

among others, I applied to John Young for a situation. He asked me what kind of work I could do. I said I could work at either composition or presswork. He then asked if I understood using composition rollers. I said I did; I had been accustomed to using them. He then said: "If you can put the ink on right, any d—d fool can pull it off," which remark, though off-handed, I have since found to be very true.

On July 29, 1833, I commenced working for T. K. Collins. At that time he had two hand-presses; he pulled one and I pulled the other. As work increased he enlarged his office until he had thirteen hand-presses, and in the year 1836 he introduced the Tufts' steam-power presses, which were manufactured in Boston, and in the course of a few years we had six of them running to their full capacity, and then the Adams press superseded the Tufts, and we have now fifteen Adams presses and a number of job presses. During the year 1868 we printed 86,947 tokens. July 29, 1885, I completed my fifty-two years with this establishment.

THE PAPER AGE.

The paper age proper may be said to date from the discovery of the manufacture of paper—from, say, about 900 A.D. Since that time the path of paper has been smooth enough. People began with books; newspapers followed; periodicals, magazines, professional and trade journals closed the triumphal march. Although scientists then began to look upon the paper trade as having reached its close, or, at any rate, as having seen its best days, that time has not come yet. It is true that paper bags and paper boxes made them smile, but paper boats, paper barrels and paper wheels gave them a chill, paper collars, paper handkerchiefs and paper serviettes set them humming and hawing, while paper bottles, paper tea caddies and paper chimneys created quite a flutter in scientific circles, and paper timber and paper flooring rendered them rather uneasy, until paper shirt fronts and paper slippers broke them down entirely. But the worst has to come yet, for we are, in reality, only just entering upon the border, so to speak of the genuine paper age. In a few short years, in our paper shirts and paper trousers, we shall sit down to our paper tables, upon our paper chairs, and eat our eggs with paper spoons. When we go out of a morning we shall put on our paper shoes, paper overcoat and paper gloves, seize our paper umbrella, or paper cane and paper hat, kiss the baby, happy in his paper pinafore, trip lightly down the paper staircase, over the paper pathway to our paper carriage, and start for town, continuing our noiseless ride over the paper pavement, but stopping once more, possibly, to order the latest paper novelty for our better half. Who would be bold enough to predict the end of the paper age.

TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the questions set at the last examinations at the city and guilds of London Institute:

ORDINARY GRADE.—SECTION I.*

1. Taking pica type as the standard, and calling at 8, what is the relative depth of the bodies of nonpareil, brevier, and long primer?
2. Supposing a MS. book to consist of 24,000 words, each word to average (say) five letters, about how many pages would it make in pica type, the page being 23 ems wide and 37 clear lines long?
3. Draw a plan of imposition of a sheet of 16mo.
4. Name the various kinds of furniture used in dressing a form, and their sizes in pica ems. Also describe the process of imposing.
5. Given the size of a page as 18 ems pica wide, and 31 ems pica long. What would be the cast-up, or labor value, of composing a sheet of 16 pages, in nonpareil type, at the London scale price of 8d. per 1,000 ems?

* Not more than nine questions are required to be answered.

6. Give a list of mathematical, geometrical, and medical signs, with their meaning.

7. What qualities should a composition roller possess to be in good working order?

8. Describe briefly the process of making-ready a woodcut by over-laying.

9. Describe the Wharfedale machine, and say in what respects it differs from the Tumbler.

10. Describe some of the structural differences between the Middleton or Dryden perfecting machine and the Anglo-French machine.

SECTION II.

11. How is a stereotype flong prepared?

12. Describe the process of taking a wax mould from a type page for electrotyping.

13. State the difficulties that may arise in the process of backing, and the method of overcoming them.

14. Why is plumbago used to cover an electro mould?

15. What is the cause of small holes sometimes appearing in the surface of an electro shell?

SECTION III.

16. Describe briefly the production of a circular by lithography.

17. State the object of etching a drawing upon stone, and give the materials used.

18. Describe the process of graining a stone intended to receive a chalk drawing.

19. What are the special points requiring care in the production of a chromo-litho by machine?

20. Suppose a catalogue of designs, to consist of eight pages (pages 1 to 8); show the plan of laying them upon the stone.

21. Give the size, in inches, of the following papers:—Printing: double crown, double demy, super royal. Writing: foolscap, small post, large post.

HONORS GRADE.—SECTION I.

1. Supposing the labor cost of a sheet of pica to be 24s., what would be the approximate cost of the same size sheet if set in bourgeois type?

2. Draw a plan of imposition for a sheet of 18mo.

3. Supposing a volume of 250 pages were required to be set up without return of type, each page to be 6 by 3½ in. in size, about what weight of type would be required to do it?

4. What kind of machine is best suited for fine wood-cut printing, and why?

5. What are the causes of a cylinder machine "slurring"?

6. Printing papers are sometimes overloaded with clay. How may this be detected?

SECTION II.

7. What is the composition of stereotype metal?

8. How can its quality be tested without analysis?

9. What is the method of constructing a Smee battery?

10. Give the composition of the solution for the depositing trough.

11. How can a block, for surface printing, be produced from a pen-and-ink drawing?

SECTION III.

12. Explain the methods of reproduction by lithography in stipple, splash, chalk and ink.

13. What is the mode of reversing a litho transfer?

14. Describe the different qualities of lithographic stones, and the principle of selection.

15. How is a photo-lithograph produced?

16. How should paper for lithographic work be chosen?

17. Describe the composition of ink used for copper-plate printing.

18. Give briefly the principles upon which any one of the photo-mechanical printing methods is conducted.

L'ADRIATICO, a Venice paper, has just put down a new machine capable of printing 12,000 an hour, constructed for it at Monza. This is said to be the first Italian-made news machine ever turned out,



4A, 8b.

THREE-LINE PICA ALPINE.

\$6.50

Darkness and Light

Know the Honor of Right

23567894

Recommendation

Knight of Millwich

Fraudulent

SPECIMEN BOOKS OF NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Cleveland Type Foundry,
Cleveland, Ohio.



8A, 16a.

THREE-LINE NONPAREIL ALPINE.

\$3.65

CRICKET & SPECKLED SPIDER
What's this Bug Traveling up My Coat-sleeve
\$ 1234567890 ?

6A, 12a.

DOUBLE PICA ALPINE.

\$4.35

CURVING LOVELINESS
Quaint Concepts of Modern Designs
* 1234567890 *

4A, 8b.

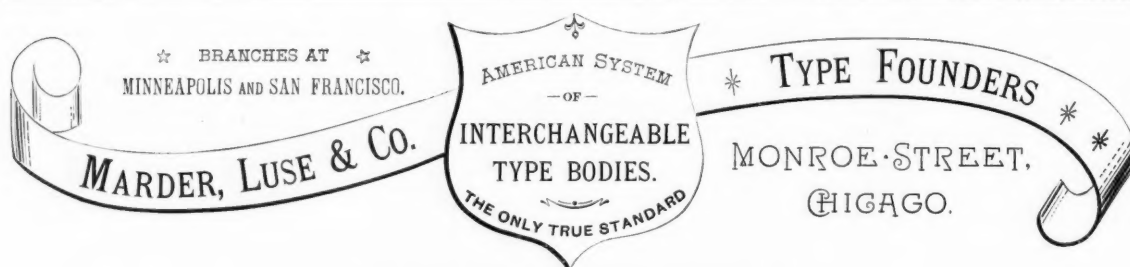
THREE-LINE PICA ALPINE.

\$5.80

BRONTE & CO.
Makers of Fictitious Men

* 1234567890 *

HAVE ADDED THREE-LINE NONPAREIL SIZE NOT SHOWN IN FORMER ISSUES

**CLARENDON CONDENSED, No. 2.**

12A, 24a,

COLUMBIAN. (16 Points Standard Measure.)

\$3.00

IT SEEMS TO ME THAT EDITORS GET EVERYTHING THEY NEED

They get the Biggest and the Best of Everything that Grows, and get in Free to Circuses

12345 The biggest bugs will speak to them 67890

12A, 24a,

GREAT PRIMER. (18 Points Standard Measure.)

\$3.45

SOME FOSSILIZED SPECIMENS OF ANTIQUATED HUMANITY

Properly belonging to the Paleozoic Age obtrude their Carboniferous forms upon the

123 Volatile Society of Modern Times 789

8A, 16a,

DOUBLE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.)

\$4.35

CURIOUS ÆSTHETIC REPRODUCTIONS

4 Inspiration drawn from Sunflower and Lily Contemplation 7

Incomprehensible Designs.

6A, 12a,

DOUBLE COLUMBIAN. (32 Points Standard Measure.)

\$5.50

LAND OF LIGHT AND FREEDOM

23 Splendid Photographic Views of the Rhine 56

4A, 8a,

FOUR-LINE PICA. (48 Points Standard Measure.)

\$6.65

16 Honor the HEROES of Peace 89

3A, 6a,

FIVE-LINE PICA. (60 Points Standard Measure.)

\$7.00

Seek thy RECOMPENSE above 47

SPACES AND QUADS WITH ALL FONTS



PATENT PENDING.

4 A.

36-POINT ATLANTA.

\$6.75

RHINE • WINES

SIX-LINE NONPAREIL OF THE POINT STANDARD.

6 A.

24-POINT ATLANTA.

\$4.50

MILD • WINTER

FOUR-LINE NONPAREIL OF THE POINT STANDARD.

8 A.

18-POINT ATLANTA.

\$3.50

ASSEMBLIES

SING • 25

THREE-LINE NONPAREIL OF THE POINT STANDARD.

12 A.

12-POINT ATLANTA.

\$3.00

LECTURE • JOURNEY

TOURISTS • 60

TWO-LINE NONPAREIL OF THE POINT STANDARD.

16 A.

10-POINT ATLANTA.

\$2.75

ENCHANTED • DREAMER

MOONSHINE

LONG PRIMER OF THE POINT STANDARD.

20 A.

8-POINT ATLANTA.

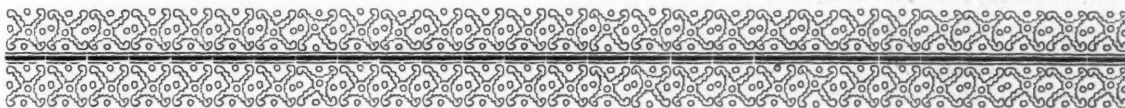
\$2.50

BANISH • MADNESS • AND • FAMINE

FAMED • NATIONS

BREVIER OF THE POINT STANDARD.

THE DIFFERENT SIZES OF THE ATLANTA SERIES ARE CUT AND CAST TO LINE WITH EACH OTHER AT THE TOP, THE BOTTOM AND THE CENTRE OF THE FACE.
NEITHER CARDBOARD NOR PAPER REQUIRED IN COMBINING THE SERIES AS CAPS AND SMALL CAPS. USE LEADS AND SLUGS.



20 a, 6 A, with Ornaments.

18-POINT SANTA CLAUS.

\$4.00

THREE-LINE NONPAREIL OF THE POINT STANDARD.

The Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mo., takes this opportunity to announce that it has lately adopted a new System of Type Bodies, being graded by Points or 12ths of Pica. This System is fully explained in the December issue of THE PRINTERS REGISTER a copy of which will be sent to all who apply for it. The indications are that the Point System of Bodies will be adopted by all American Type Founders.

18-POINT SANTA CLAUS BORDER.

We also put up the Santa Claus Ornaments in separate fonts, which contain a larger quantity of them than is put up with the cap and lower case fonts.
Price of Border fonts, \$2.00.



24-POINT SANTA CLAUS INITIALS No. 1.

Per font, \$1.50.

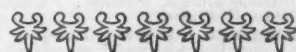
CENTRAL

24-POINT SANTA CLAUS INITIALS No. 2.

Per font, \$1.50.

CENTRAL

These Initials Nos. 1 and 2 make a handsome effect when worked in colors. Use No. 1 as a background and print No. 2 over it in a darker ink.



THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

- Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.
 R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

- R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

- J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 169-171 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

- Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.
 C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.
 R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.
 R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.
 Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.
 C. Jurgens & Bro., 86-88 Dearborn street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.
 Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.
 Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.
 Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

- Chase Thorn, 163 State street, corner Monroe, Chicago.
 Randolph & Co., 16 Murray street, New York. Wood Engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.
 Vandercook & Co., State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and Wood Engravers.

FOLDING MACHINES.

- Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Hand-feed and Attaching Newspaper Folder, Combination Folders, Special Folders, Insetting Folders, Book Folders and Covering Machines.

IMPOSING STONES.

- F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

- Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York.
 C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.
 Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.
 Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 Rose St., New York; 56 Franklin St., Chicago.
 Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.
 J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

- Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.
 Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

- Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

- The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 51 Beekman street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

LETTER FILES AND FILE GOODS.

- The Globe Files Co., Cincinnati. All kinds of filing appliances.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

- A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.
 Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

- Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.
 Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.
 Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

- Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manilla, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

- Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

- F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.
 A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.
 Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.
 Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.
 F. O. Sawyer & Co., 301-303 North Second street, St. Louis.
 Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Graham Paper Co., 217-219 North Main street, St. Louis.
 Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.
 St. Louis Paper Co., 703, 705, 707, 709 Locust street, St. Louis. (Send for packet catalogue.)
 W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

- Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

PAPER STOCK.

- Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

- Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

- Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.
 C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.
 R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.
 Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with priming machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.
 Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

- Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.
 Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Dealer in presses and all kinds of printers' supplies.
 F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.
 Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.
 John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.
 Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.
 Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc.
 R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.
 S. Simons & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing-office. Make Engravers' Wood.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

- L. Graham & Son, 99-101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

PUBLISHERS' BOOKBINDERS.

- A. J. Cox & Co., 144 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

- Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition in bulk a specialty.
 D. J. Reilly & Co., 326 Pearl street, New York.
 H. L. Hart, 20 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y. After a trial, you will use no other.
 J. H. Osgood & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.
 Samuel Bingham's Son, 200 Clark street, Chicago.
 Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. We make none but the best. Use it.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

- Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.
 Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

- Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200-204 South Clark street, Chicago.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

- M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

- Dominion Typefoundry Co., Montreal, Canada. P. A. Crossby, manager. Only typefoundry in British North America. Sole agents for Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.
 Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.
 Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.
 John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.
 Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.
 Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.
 The Union Typefoundry, 54-56 Franklin street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

WOOD TYPE.

- Hamilton & Katz, Two Rivers, Wis., Manufacturers of Holly-Wood Type, Borders and Reglets.
 The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.

H. HARTT, Pres. WM. T. HODGE, Secy. H. H. LATHAM, Treas.

GARDEN CITY TYPEFOUNDRY,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery and Material,

Also

Chicago Stands and Drying Racks,
DeVos' Pat. Lead and Slug Rack,Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Wood Furniture,
Reglet, Imposing Stones, Etc.

Dealers in SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Importers of

GERMAN INKS AND BRONZES.

FACTORY:

Cor. 19th & Blackwell Sts.

OFFICE & SALESROOMS:

180 & 182 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

Illinois Type
Founding Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Extra Durable Metal.

"INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE"

That our assertion is true as to our EXTRA DURABLE METAL having been used on the *Daily News*, Chicago (and now being used) for the last three years, giving the best of satisfaction. Three-fourths of same being complete fonts, and not "sorts;" one order amounting to about \$1,000. Our patent figures being used exclusively in the *Algate of Daily News*.

The *Evening Mail*, Chicago, is using our patent figures exclusively in their *Agate*, having furnished them two fonts complete, which is "indisputable evidence" that our EXTRA DURABLE METAL always holds its own when placed side by side with other makes.

ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDING COMPANY,

202 Clark Street, Chicago,

ESTIMATES
FURNISHED.

Established 1804.

ORDERS
PROMPTLY
FILLED.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.

CHICAGO: 154 Monroe St.

NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER
DRESSES.JOB OFFICE
OUTFITS.OUR
BOOK AND
NEWSPAPER

TYPE

Cast from the
BEST QUALITY
of
DURABLE METAL

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

—OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS—

In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing-Presses, Printing-Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS, STANDS,
GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES,
ETC.CHICAGO BRANCH. } CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. { No. 154
Monroe St.

NEW DESIGNS CONSTANTLY APPEARING.

—THE—

Empire State Typefounding Co.

61 and 63 FRANKFORT STREET,

CORNER JACOB STREET,

NEW YORK:

To Printers, Publishers and the Trade in General.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that the above Foundry is in full operation, and all orders intrusted to us will be promptly and carefully filled. A large stock of exquisitely cut new faces for Book, Newspaper and Jobwork is now in our warehouses, and ready for delivery. All our Type is made of the *Toughest and Hardest Metal*, not brittle or short, but *HARD and TOUGH*.

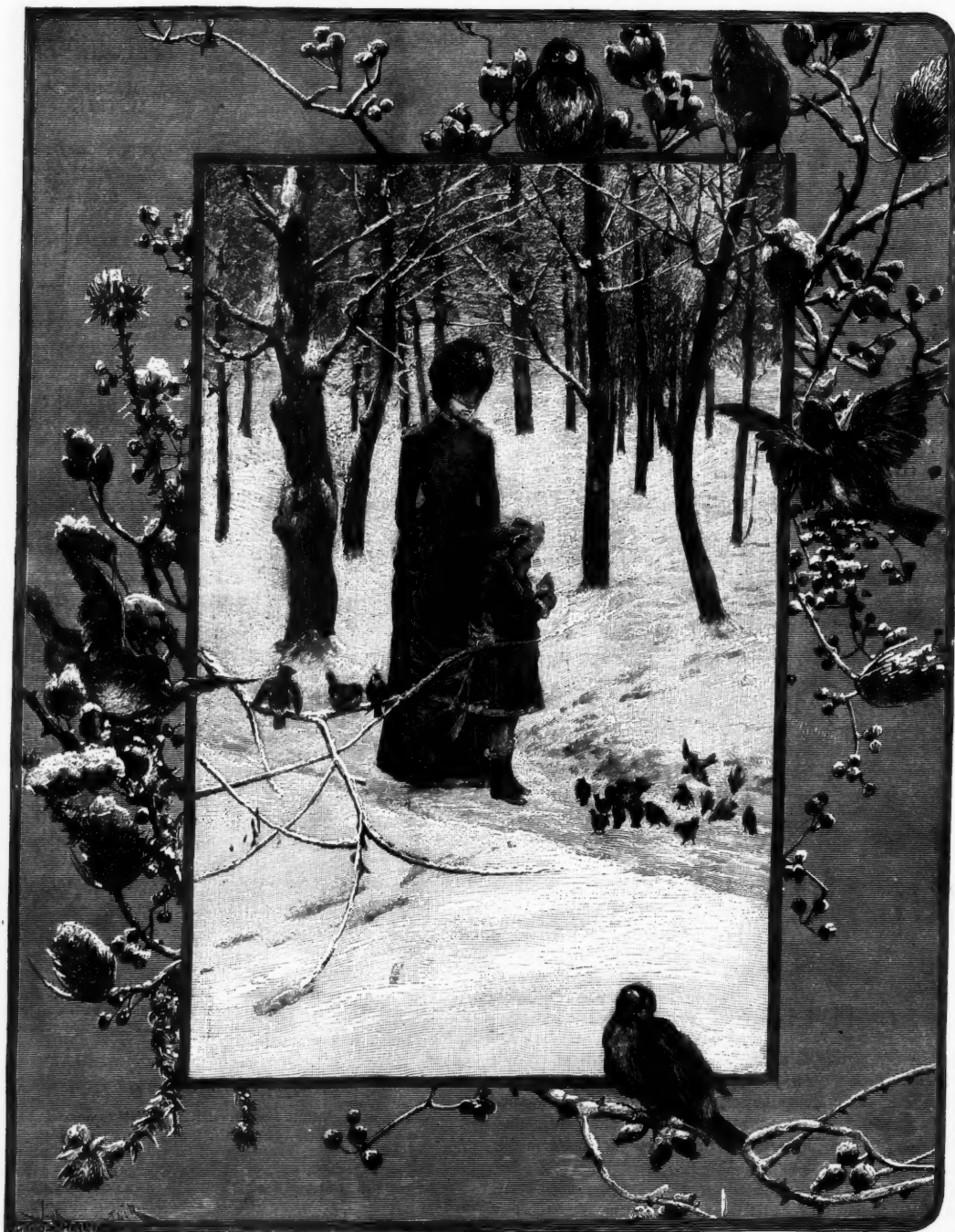
A NEW DEPARTURE.

Knowing from experience what the printers have had to contend with from the Typefounders of New York in relation to *Sorts*, they not only having to wait a considerable time for them, but also to pay from 50 to 100 per cent more than the actual value of the same, we have determined to supply *Sorts of Job or Body Type*, in any quantity, at *FONT PRICES*. In a word, we mean that THE EMPIRE STATE TYPEFOUNDING CO. will furnish its patrons all that skill, experience and industry can accomplish, the members of the company being practical Typefounders.

Messrs. JAMES WEST & SONS, the celebrated Typographical Punchcutters, are and have been cutting for us since we started, so that we are enabled to accommodate our customers with any particular character or sign that they may need, at short notice, free of charge. We can also match perfectly any bodies of New York Typefounders' make. NEW DESIGNS CONTINUALLY BEING PREPARED.

Personal attention given to all communications as to estimates, prices, and all matters relating to business.

PETER J. DAWKINS, President.



Engraved by the Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York.

THE YOUNG PHILANTHROPIST.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM AN OLD PRINTER.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, November 23, 1885.
With reference to the "Old Printer" items, allow me to state that I was born in 1807. I entered the printing-office of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* in 1819. I have been engaged upon that paper and upon the New York *Evening Post*, and upon my own paper in Springfield, Ohio, and am now daily at my post in the job printing-office of the New York *Evening Post*, consequently it is sixty-six years since I commenced.

WM. G. BOGGS.

A HINT TO THE AWARDDING COMMITTEE.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, December 4, 1885.
In publishing the results of the competitions in jobwork for prizes offered by the publishers of THE INLAND PRINTER, would it not be a good idea to present the prize work at the same time, and explain in a brief way their several points of merit. Originality of design, accurate workmanship and harmony of display are all vital points, and a comparison of the work and comments thereon would be of benefit to beginners, and prove interesting to older members of the craft.

Yours, etc.,

W. S. A.

THE ADAMS PRESS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, December 3, 1885.
In the November number of THE INLAND PRINTER, Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, attempts to show I am in error in reference to the Adams press.

His quotation of my words indicates that he read the sketch, but that such a close student of all pertaining to the printing business as he is known to be should labor under a misapprehension in regard to this matter is surprising.

I claimed that to print a *folio* newspaper on this press it is necessary to cut the *head* rules to permit strings to pass down beside the alternate column rules. Mr. Miller denies this. He says it is now done by working dry paper and simply cutting *one column rule* even on a sheet 29 by 43.

In the first place, one of us must be mistaken as to the meaning of a *folio* newspaper. The latest press catalogue announces No. 6 press capable of printing a sheet 29 by 43, *five-column quarto*, or *nine-column folio*. Now, the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia is a nine-column folio, and if it were printed on the Adams press it would be done precisely as I say, or not at all.

In the next place, Mr. Miller never saw a *column rule* cut for the purpose of printing a newspaper.

Finally, my good friend says he has yet to see anyone use strings to print a *quarto*, and he has seen considerable. Then, pray how is it done? I state one string was placed next the column rules at the back of the form while the nippers were depended on to sustain the opposite edge, which tallies exactly with his description of the method of printing a *folio*, except cutting the *head rules* in place of the *column rules*.

As necessity has ever been recognized as the mother of invention, surely the necessities of former times were greater than the present, and when in the absence of bed and platen and job cylinders men were able to print anything from a diminutive milk ticket to a ponderous colored poster on the Adams press of the largest size, surely my friend has taken a large contract in assuming they might not have known enough to reduce ink to the proper consistency.

In conclusion let me say as before, that the Adams press was an excellent machine for the purpose for which it was suited, and for bookwork is unexcelled, but that it is not adapted for newspaper and jobwork is sufficiently attested by the small number in use.

S. McNAMARA.

MR. RASTALL'S MEASUREMENT.

To the Editor: BROWNSVILLE, Texas, November 15, 1885.

Mr. Samuel Rastall runs upon the shoals he most tries to avoid, apparently, that is making a law unto himself regarding the measurement of type matter. If the proof of the pudding can only be reached by chewing the bag, let us take the type in which his article is set, and his unerring method brings out the "elastic" parts in bold relief, or, more plainly stated, his method of estimating is as far from a true standard as any other in use. He says, and says correctly, according to his plan of calculating, that 18½ lines of the type in which his communication is set would make 1,000 letters and spaces, combined, as I take it. The test, to show his error, is to actually count the letters and spaces in his article (and the same estimate holds good in all matter of the same letter in THE INLAND PRINTER), and it will be found that the average is 72 letters and spaces to the line for all full lines of letter, and that 13½ lines make 1,000 letters and spaces. So you see, chewing the bag gives another proof of his pudding.

The truth is, an unerring standard for type measure never can be arrived at, as blank lines, spacing and leading will make constant variations, that the very nature of the case forbids the unerring part of the business. The nearest approach that can be made, though, to such a desideratum would be the average number of letters and spaces in the type the printer may be setting to be determined by actual count. Calculating that for every letter or space the printer brings to his stick counts a point, and for every 1,000 points he is to receive a stipulated sum of money, and that leads be measured, as well as letters and spaces, to be calculated from their thickness according to the Didot system if no other. This is the nearest way to perfection, in my humble opinion, and it will approximate to paying the compositor for every time he bends his elbow over the type case, all the same, no matter whether he be working with fat or lean letter.

The article called "fat" has no business in a printing office. Because he missed the "fat," I have seen printers go all day as grum as a bear, so they say, and because he got it, I have known them to "bum" for a week. Have no choice in the matter as to "fat" or otherwise, and printers will pull steadily and hard at their work, and in a great measure will escape many vicissitudes which stand so invitingly on many of the corners and alleys.

DANIEL MANERING.

FROM THE CLEVELAND TYPE FOUNDRY.

To the Editor: CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 19, 1885.

As you have so often kindly invited me to "say my little say" regarding uniform type bodies, and reading in your last number the brilliant scintillations of "A Job Compositor," who seems to have an unlimited amount of advice as to how a type foundry should be conducted, I will endeavor to give some of the points in favor of the "unit" plan. In the first place if "J. C." had kept his eyes open he would have been aware of the fact that this system has been in use in two or three of the leading foundries for the past five years, but he shuts his eyes, and drives ahead, calling the 5-line unit (7½ points) bastard. Is it any more bastard than 5½ points used in place of agate? He next applies the title of bastard body to 7-line unit, which is the small pica of the Johnson, Franklin, Cleveland and several other foundries. The same with 9-line unit which is the English body of the above foundries. But we do not care to pursue this subject further; it is unfortunate that writers of the "J. C." caliber feel called upon to adjust a matter which is receiving the earnest consideration of the type foundries of the United States, all of whom fully comprehend the importance of a uniform standard. We present the unit system only as a suggestion, believing it to possess advantages worthy of consideration. Whenever a uniform system is established we shall fall into line, be it the "unit" or "point" system. Any type founder or practical "job compositor" will see, that the "unit" readily harmonizes with the "point" system, and that we are in position to adopt either as may be thought best by the majority, by whom we are willing to be governed.

The "unit" system retains the small pica and English of the Johnson foundry, which with their doubles already occupy an important

place in every job office in this country, and it admits of an easy justification with 8-to-pica leads, which are inexpensive and economical compared with 12-to-pica leads required in the "point" system, and to justify nonpareil (6 points) with agate (5½ points) a 24-to-pica is required. Early action should be taken in the adoption of a standard pica, a steel standard of which should be supplied from the same source to all foundries, then the division of this pica can easily be determined.

To correct a misleading statement in the article above referred to we wish to state, that with the single exception of the 5-line unit size of the light-face lining Gothic, shown in the October number of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, every font of type cast by the Cleveland Type Foundry is cast to the Johnson foundry standard.

Yours, for uniformity,

H. H. THORP, Cleveland Type Foundry.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1885.

The perpetual agitation and uncertainty of how this hydra-headed tariff question, is going to be settled, undoubtedly has a demoralizing effect upon business here. We have a large publishing house holding back their orders waiting to see whether the duty is going to be taken off paper or not; in the meantime, with the printer "it's live horse till the grass grows." The tariff is largely a local question; what is good for one is not good for another, and so it goes. Congressmen get together and on the principle of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you," they patch up a bill which serves to blind the eyes of the people for the time being, but which has no inherent strength. To my mind there can be no settled road to a substantial prosperity until this matter is settled one way or the other.

Since last I wrote the election for several local officials has taken place, and the laboring class of Philadelphia have cause to be proud of the result. An editorial in the evening *Call*, printed the day after election, is so sensible and pithy that I herewith insert it bodily:

THE WORKINGMEN TO THE FRONT.—Organized labor as a political factor is yearly becoming more pronounced and potent. The workman is gradually realizing that if his rights are to be secured and protected in a peaceable way it must be through the agency of the ballot box. Individual and spasmodic agitations have been attempted in order to bring before legislators and executives the claims of the laboring classes, but they have always failed. The mass of the voters, consisting of the men who daily toil by manual labor for their subsistence, as well as for those dependent upon them, at last see the folly of such divided and half-hearted movements, and are beginning to act accordingly. Their influence was signally exerted during the recent local campaign. The indignation which was raised when the republican candidate for sheriff was sneeringly referred to as the "paperhanger," is fresh in the minds of all.

The effect of this contemptible remark was seen later when the ballots were counted. Not only was the candidate elected, but by a majority which far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of those interested in his success. It was a challenge to laboring men which they promptly accepted, and the grand success which they achieved is a red-letter day in the history of organized labor.

Among the newspapers of Philadelphia the majority employ only members of the typographical union, while the minority run their establishments with printers who do not belong to the typographical union. The former are called union offices and the latter rat offices.

The *Call*, since its first day of publication, has always given the preference to members of the typographical union, and the publisher has for the past twenty years acknowledged the worthy claims of that body and always employed its members. His experience has been that they are more reliable and intelligent, and more devoted to his interests than the men who are non-union in their manners and methods. He has yet to have his first dispute with any employé of his composing room, and he has found that his foreman has invariably guarded his employer's interest as well as cared for the rights of his men. It is a strange commentary on the management of the rat newspapers that, while most of them profess to be republican in principle, they take so decided a stand against protective tariff for their workmen, while they advocate this very protective policy for all other American labor. Just as strange is the fact that the democratic dailies—the *Record*, *Times*, *Evening Telegraph* and others—employ organized labor. One of these, the *Record*, is committed to free trade absolutely.

Recognizing this difference in the attitude of the various newspapers toward organized labor, the typographical union has prepared a petition for signature, which is to be presented to the recently elected candidates, asking that no official advertising be given to the rat newspapers. The signatures to this paper will represent a membership of trades union workmen numbering at least 78,000.

Since the above was printed two influential republican dailies have been reclaimed by the typos, namely, the *North American* and *Bulletin*. Under the presidency of Mr. James Welsh, No. 2 has been making great strides of late. Mr. Welsh is one of the solid men of the town,

and how anyone acquainted with him can fail to appreciate an organization which he champions, is more than I can tell. The only paper of any consequence that is not union now is the *Press*, and it has always seemed strange to me that the proprietor, Mr. Wells, who is an iron manufacturer in Pittsburgh, and who not only employs union men there, but actually encourages their organization, can be so opposed to union compositors. I really think if Mr. Welsh could talk with him, that everything would be all right. Our pressmen's union sails along prosperously, without any trouble whatever, seeming to enjoy the confidence of all our employers. Mr. James Ferguson, of Ferguson Bros., printers, a man of considerable prominence about town, died quite recently.

Not quite a year ago, in one of my letters I referred to the fact that the *Record*, one of our papers of large circulation, was getting its printing done in another city, i.e., its almanac, which, by-the-way, is a tremendous job. This year I am happy to say McCalla & Stavelly's will do it.

Mr. D. J. Gallagher's printing house, of which Mr. George Gibbons, an able printer, and of large political prominence, and who is known as an eloquent speaker on the issues of the day, is foreman, seems to be prospering, having lately put in one of Cottrell's improved presses, the one, I believe, which was on exhibition at the late Novelty Exhibition.

C. W. MILLER.

TYPE MEASUREMENT.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, November 1, 1885.

In the October number of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, I endeavored to explain the difference between the two plans at present in operation for measuring the labor of a compositor—the 1,000-em plan, as used in this country, and the 1,000-letter plan, in vogue throughout Continental Europe. I also endeavored to explain the plan originated by myself, and purpose in this number to prove that it is a method which establishes a definite amount of labor in composition, and, consequently, merits the term—a measure.

It was ascertained in my last communication that a unit of the font in which this article is set measures 13¾ squares, and that forty units measures 546⅔ squares or ems. As there are just 30 squares in a line of this type, 18 and 1-5th lines would be the 1,000 measure for this font of brevier old style on *THE INLAND PRINTER*. The best and fairest way I can conceive of to test the accuracy of this measure is to set up 1,000 in this type; then ascertain the 1,000 measure of a font varying greatly in character, and if the same amount of composition fills both the 1,000 spaces provided, the accuracy of the method is established.

I will make up the measure again, so that the October number need not be referred to for verification:

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz—
13¾ squares in unit.

30 squares in the line.

On my arrival in Philadelphia, I was in my working dress, my best clothes being to come by sea. I was covered with dirt; my pockets were filled with shirts and stockings; I was unacquainted with a single soul in the place, and knew not where to seek for a lodging. Fatigued with walking, rowing, and having passed the night without sleep, I was extremely hungry, and all my money consisted of a Dutch dollar, and about a shilling's worth of coppers, which I gave to the boatmen for my passage. As I had assisted them in rowing, they refused it at first, but I insisted on their taking it. A man is sometimes more generous when he has little, than when he has much money—probably, because, in the first case, he is desirous of concealing his poverty. I walked towards the top of the street, looking eagerly on both sides, till I came to Market street, where I met a child with a loaf of bread. Often had I made my dinner on dry bread. I enquired where he had bought it, and went straight to the baker's shop, which he pointed out to me. I asked for some biscuits, expecting to find such as we had at Boston; but they made, it seems, none of that sort in Philadelphia. I then asked for a threepenny loaf. They made no loaves of that price. Finding myself ignorant

18 lines and one-fifth

Now I will introduce to your notice a font of brevier modern, the unit of which measures 15¾ squares, precisely two squares more than the unit of brevier old style, though the same number (30) of

which composition is necessary, I will now attempt to show the fallacy of the objection by the following exhibit. In this exhibit it is assumed that the scale is established at 24 cents per 1,000 letters. Then follows a list of imaginary fonts of type in a book and job office, the space in ems of 1,000 letters being assumed. The first is supposed to be a very "fat" font of nonpareil, the 40 alphabets and necessary spaces or 1,000 letters measuring 720 ems in space occupied. If 720 ems are worth 24 cents, 100 ems will be found to be worth $3\frac{1}{3}$ cents. All the other columns up to 1,000 ems are filled out accurately by simple multiplication. Thus only one calculation is necessary on each font. It would take but a short time to arrange such a table for any office. Such an exhibit, recording the true measurements and values of all the fonts of type, should be kept for the use of foremen and compositors, and a line added when a new font comes into the office. By this means the work could be measured up as formerly, but paid for at the scale—24 cents per 1,000 letters, or what other amount was decided upon as the scale.

SCALE AT TWENTY-FOUR CENTS PER ONE THOUSAND LETTERS.

VALUE OF —											
50 ems.	100 ems.	200 ems.	300 ems.	400 ems.	500 ems.	600 ems.	700 ems.	800 ems.	900 ems.	1000 ems.	
Nonpareil Roman (1,000 letters—720 ems)	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	10	13 $\frac{1}{3}$	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	20	23 $\frac{1}{3}$	26 $\frac{2}{3}$	30	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	Cents.
Nonpareil Old Style (1,000 letters—648 ems) ...	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	7 $\frac{1}{3}$	11	14 $\frac{1}{3}$	18 $\frac{1}{3}$	22	25 $\frac{1}{3}$	29 $\frac{1}{3}$	33	36 $\frac{2}{3}$	Cents.
Minion Roman (1,000 letters—680 ems)	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	Cents.
Brevier Roman (1,000 letters—650 ems)	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cents.
Brevier Old Style (1,000 letters—576 ems)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cents.
Bourgeois Roman (1,000 letters—560 ems)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cents.
Long Primer Roman (1,000 letters—570 ems) ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	Cents.
Long Primer Old Style (1,000 letters—483 ems).	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	Cents.
Small Pica Roman (1,000 letters—557 ems)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	Cents.
Small Pica Old Style (1,000 letters—471 ems)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cents.
Pica Venetian (1,000 letters—462 ems)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cents.

And now I will conclude this troublesome subject by inviting any one who has had the patience to read my communications carefully, and who is still puzzled in any particular, to send his queries to THE INLAND PRINTER, and I will take pleasure in attempting to answer them.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL RASTALL.

HOLD ON TO YOUR TRADE PAPER.

How do you read a technical paper? By running down the columns to see if there is something sensational to "catch your eye," or that specially interests you? If you pursue this course, you lose the money you paid for the paper. There is nothing in a well conducted technical paper which is not of value. All may not be equally interested in certain topics or subjects, but there is something for all, and "information" is a very elastic word. It covers all things useful; and to keep up with the times one should read a paper carefully. A properly edited technical paper is a handbook of the period and time in which we live. It sets forth current practice in certain branches of mechanics, or engineering, or other trades that support it, and it is the only vehicle for conveying technical knowledge in an easy, assimilable form. There are times in trade when there is next to nothing doing, and though the publishers scan the horizon and the immediate surroundings closely, little presents itself worthy of note. Then the paper is dull, and the publishers are as well aware of it as the readers are; but in the course of the year it must be either a poor paper, or a poor reader, that does not give or obtain the value of the subscription. Hold on to your trade paper if you would keep up with your trade.—*Mechanical Engineer.*

THE AUTOPLATE PROCESS.

The following description of the autoplating process by which the accompanying plate is produced, the work of Mr. H. A. Brown, photo-engraver, with Blomgren Bros., of this city, will no doubt prove of interest to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER.

In the first place, a gelatine plate is prepared which is very similar to that employed for ordinary swelled gelatine photo-engraving, except that a thicker film is used. This plate is made in the following manner: Allow a box of Cox's gelatine to soak in twelve ounces of water for an hour, then add eighty grains of bichromate of potash in powder, and one-half ounce of stronger ammonia. Heat the mixture to one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit, until the gelatine is thoroughly dissolved, then filter through felt. Have prepared a number of plate glass plates of a size suitable for the work in hand, these glasses having been thoroughly cleaned with rotten stone, or other agency, so that all traces of grease shall be removed. Next, pour the gelatine solution over the plate, using about one ounce *by weight* for every eighty inches of surface, and spread it over the plate with a glass rod. Then place the plate on a warmed and level stone slab till the gelatine has equalized itself over the surface; now transfer the plate to a cold and level stone slab till the solution has gelatinized. The plate can then be put away in a dry, dark place to dry.

Now make a reversed negative of the subject in hand of a quality such as would be best for ordinary silver printing. Put this negative in a good, stout printing frame, with the gelatine plate over it, and expose the same to diffused light for from twenty minutes to half an hour. Next sensitize a glass plate in the same manner as for a negative, and expose to gaslight for about twenty or thirty seconds, and develop, fix and intensify it in the ordinary way, so as to obtain a dense black deposit; this plate, after drying, is to be coated with a thin asphalt varnish and thoroughly dried. Then rule the plate on any suitable ruling machine to get about from fifty to seventy-five lines to the inch, the lines to be one-fifth of the space between them. Then cross the ruling at an angle of about eighty degrees.

Now take the gelatine plate which has been printed under the reversed negative, and expose it again to good sunlight under the ruled plate for four minutes; then swell the gelatine plate in ice water, and in ten minutes a plaster cast is made of it, which is baked in an oven till thoroughly dry. This plaster cast will have on it cross lines in relief, but where the black lines are in the original the lines will be very high and the spaces between very shallow, and where the whites were in the original there will appear no lines on the plaster.

This plate is inked with an ordinary hard composition roller, with any good black ink, and the result is that where the lines are high in the plaster and the spaces low a solid black is obtained; and where the lines are low and ground from under printing the lines will be more or less thick, as they have been more or less exposed, thus giving a black and white reproduction of the original, which can be photo-engraved by any of the known processes.



Photo-engraved by Blomgren Bros., Chicago.

"GRANDMA'S CURLS."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. S. D., Alfred Centre, New York.—Robert Dick, of Buffalo, New York, is the patentee of Dick's Patent Mailer.

S. P. S., Independence, Mo., asks: How can I reduce ink for working cards, when it becomes too thick?

Answer.—Use reducing varnish; if so situated that it cannot be immediately obtained, a little kerosene will be found useful as a makeshift.

AN inquirer in Independence, Kansas, asks: Can you tell me where I can get a good work on typography?

Answer.—The *American Printer*, by Thos. MacKellar, and published by MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia, is one of the best manuals of typography in the market. Send \$1.50 to Shniedewend & Lee, of this city, for a copy.

A correspondent, writing from Newark, New Jersey, under date of November 25, says: I would feel greatly obliged to you if you would answer the following queries in the Answers to Correspondents column of THE INLAND PRINTER: 1. What is the size of a sheet of THE INLAND PRINTER before being cut or folded? 2. What is a "frisket?" 3. Can you give me the addresses of the publishers of and the price of the following foreign typographical journals: *The Modern Printer* (London), *The Paper and Printing Trades' Journal*, London, and *The Printers' Register*, also of London.

Answer.—1. 25 by 38. 2. An iron frame, fastened, by a hinge, to the upper part of the tympan, to hold the sheet of paper fast as it goes on and comes from the press. 3. *The Modern Printer* is published quarterly by M. P. McCoy, 3 Ludgate circus, London, price \$1.50 per annum; *The Paper and Printing Trades' Journal* is published quarterly, by Field & Tuer, 50 Leadenhall street, London, price 50 cents per annum; *The Printers' Register* is published monthly, at 33a. Ludgate Hill, London, price 90 cents per annum.

A CORRESPONDENT in Erie, Penn., under date of Nov. 7th, writes as follows: Have had several disputes over the question: Should a page running the long way—up and down—be made up foot to back margin, or should the left hand or even pages only be made up to back margin? I have worked in several first-class offices, and the standing rule in such cases was to make up all pages running the long way foot to back margin. I have been obliged lately to make up all right hand or odd pages head to back margin. The reason offered for this being simply: Suppose you had a table, and it ran across two pages, would you then make up foot of each page to back margin? This I consider altogether a different question, and claim that where a single table runs across two pages (the long way of course) it is not two pages, but, on the contrary, is one page. Holding a book with one hand, the right hand, is it not more convenient and easier to turn it to the left to read a page made up this way, than it would be to turn it to the right? Just try it. All typefounders' and printers' books of every description that I can get hold of bear me out in my idea, but I would like to have your rule or idea of the subject to convince us.

Answer.—There is no positive rule, at least as far as we are aware. Accepting the fact that the pages read from left to right, we know of no reason why a page or series of pages reading the long way should be made an exception to the rule. Supposing an even and an odd page facing it contained separate tables, what valid reason can be advanced why the odd page should not be made up head to back margin, or why the Chinese custom of reading from right to left should be adopted?

A NEW YORK correspondent, under date of Nov. 16, asks: Is it proper for a book to have the same margin on top and bottom and both sides?

Answer.—We do not suppose that many people, even printers, agree upon the question of margins. Aldus and his disciple, Whittingham, made the back and top margins only about one-half or two-thirds as large as the front and bottom margins, and we think this proportion, or something like it, is the correct one. The conditions existing now are different from what they were in the time of these early printers, or

even in the time of Whittingham, as books were scarcely ever trimmed, in these times until they came to be bound in fine bindings, while in this country they are universally trimmed when bound in cloth; so that whatever proportion of margin is made in the sheets, whether it has any symmetry or harmony depends entirely upon the binder. A good many people insist that the page should be placed in the center, and that top and bottom, front and back margins should be equal, but we do not think well of the idea, as a larger outer margin will permit new binding and retrimming of edges.

A NUMBER of inquiries have been received too late to answer in the present issue, and are unavoidably laid over.

A HONOR WELL BESTOWED.

A short time since Philadelphia Printing Pressmen's Union No. 4 unanimously elected Geo. W. Childs, Esq., of that city, an honorary member of the organization, placing his name No. 1 on its roster. The notification was made in a very unostentatious manner, the only ceremony being a delivery of the following letter, along with the certificate:

GEORGE W. CHILDS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir,—The undersigned, a committee appointed by the "Philadelphia Pressmen's Union No. 4," to present the accompanying certificate of honorary membership unanimously conferred upon you, desire to say, that while as a body we have not been the recipients of your special philanthropy, yet as a part of the great family of organized labor organizations, having for our object the elevation of the craft to which we belong, and at the same time aiming to promote the interest of those by whom we are employed, we feel that we are indebted to you for the encouragement you have uniformly afforded such efforts. It is not necessary that we should enumerate the many acts of kindness which you have bestowed upon those who have endeavored to perform a faithful part in the great struggle of life, for the deeds of the noble-hearted philanthropist are "read and known," no matter how unostentatiously he may perform them. But the members of our organization are peculiarly impressed with a just appreciation of the kind consideration with which pressmen in your employ, and who are also members of Philadelphia Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 4, have invariably been treated.

Trusting that you may be pleased to accept this token of our sincere regard thus informally presented,

We remain yours truly,

WM. J. ADAMS,
C. H. SCOUT,
C. W. MILLER, } Committee.

Mr. Childs, on receiving the certificate, said in substance that he was greatly pleased to regard it as an additional token of the kindly feelings entertained toward him by the labor organizations of the country, and would place it among his other treasures of a like character. He also expressed the hope that the committee representing Pressmen's Union No. 4 would find it convenient to call on him again, and that he would always assure them of a warm welcome.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, granted by the U. S. patent office during the month of November, 1885, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 3, 1885.

329,466.—Type Matrices, Machine for Making. F. D. Maltby, New York, N. Y., Assignor to National Typographic Company, of West Virginia.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 10, 1885.

329,896.—Printer's Gage-Clamp. J. J. Floyd, Boston, Mass.

330,278.—Printing-Machine Inking Apparatus. G. A. Wilson, Broad Green, near Liverpool, Eng.

330,243.—Printing on Boards, Press for. V. M. Lamb, Racine, Wis.

330,040.—Printing-Presses, Device for Giving Positive Motion to Sliders of. R. Michle, Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 17, 1885.

330,710.—Printing. Device for Chromatic. T. H. Lindley and F. M. Robinson, Lyons, Iowa.

330,533.—Printing-Machine Ink Table. E. A. Warren, Brooklyn, N. Y.

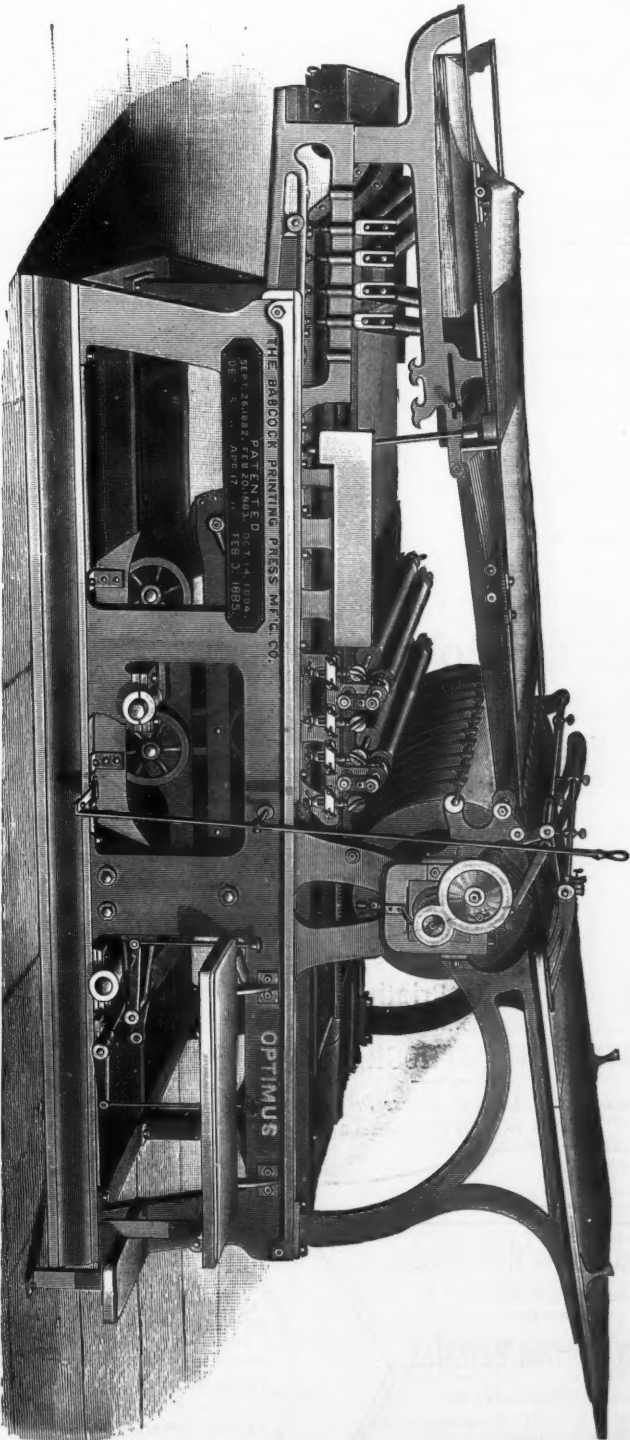
ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 24, 1885.

There were no patents relating to the printing interests, included in this issue.

A SUPERIOR water-proof paper, transparent and impervious to grease, is made by saturating good paper with a liquid prepared by dissolving shellac at a moderate heat in a saturated solution of borax. Such a mixture may be colored by the addition of various aniline dyes.

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NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

THE BABCOCK "OPTIMUS" PRINTING PRESS.



General Western Agents, CHICAGO.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

If you wish a Two-Revolution, a Lithographic or a Drum Cylinder Press, write for prices and sizes of the Babcock.

This is the best Two-Revolution Press yet put upon the market.

- 1st. The bed is as easy of access from the back as an ordinary ironing-board, giving an opportunity to put on and adjust the forms without making any changes in the press, so that it is a quick and easy matter to change the forms or make any desired alteration without taking them off the bed.
- 2d. The sheet is delivered PRINTED SIDE UP, WITHOUT TOUCHING THE PRINTED SURFACE IN ANY WAY.
- 3d. The sheet is stopped in front of the feed table, IN PLAIN VIEW OF THE READER (see cut), and held during one revolution of the cylinder, giving time to inspect every sheet before it is deposited on the table. This is a radical departure, and cannot be done on any machine except the "Optimus."
- 4th. The sheets are piled directly over the fountain, giving the pressman an opportunity to inspect the work and regulate the fountain at the same time, and this in the most accurate manner, as any imperfection is corrected BY A CHANGE IN THE FOUNTAIN SCREW DIRECTLY UNDER WHERE THE IMPERFECTION APPEARS.
- 5th. The sheets are laid on the pile of their own weight, entirely preventing offset.
- 6th. The sheets are longer in the process of delivery than in the ordinary way, and are given more time for drying before reaching the pile.
- 7th. The sheet cannot be dropped and spoiled if the press is stopped during the process of delivery, but will pile equally well when the press is again started.

One of the above presses can be seen in operation in the office of Messrs. Jameson & Morse, No. 162 Clark Street, this city.

All our "Optimus" Presses have the following Patented Improvements:

- 1st. OUR STILL GRIPPER MOTION, which registers PERFECTLY.
- 2d. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired and immediately restoring it when starting the press.
- 3d. THE SHIELD, which effectually protects the pistons and AIR-CHAMBERS from paper or other substances which might otherwise fall upon and obstruct them.
- 4th. THE PISTON, which can be ADJUSTED to the EXACT SIZE of the AIR-CHAMBER, so that any wear of either can be readily and accurately compensated.
- 5th. ROLLER or JOURNAL BEARINGS, securing the following advantages: (a) Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others, (b) At the rollers may be removed and replaced without affecting their "set," (c) When desired, the FORM ROLLS MAY BE RELEASED from contact with the distributor and type WITHOUT REMOVING THE ROLLS FROM THEIR BEARINGS.
- 6th. OUR REVERSING MECHANISM, which gives the feeder entire control of the press and effects a large saving in time, and also insures the greatest number of perfect sheets.
- 7th. OUR POSTIVE SADDLE MECHANISM, by which Slider is kept in the correct relation to the bed at all times, and thus a perfect impression secured.
- 8th. OUR IMPRESSION TURN, which can be operated instantly, or the impression thrown off as long as desired.
- 9th. OUR CYLINDER-LEVERING MECHANISM, which is the only one in the market that does not require heavy counterbalancing to make it run steady, hence it requires the least power to operate and produces the least strain on the machine.

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We have made arrangements that enable us to supply the EMERSON BINDER, in suitable size, with gold embossed title, to all of our subscribers, postage free, 75 cents each. They are excellently adapted for preserving back files, and no subscriber to THE INLAND PRINTER should be without one.

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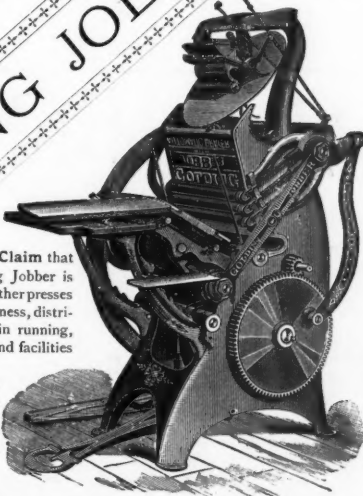
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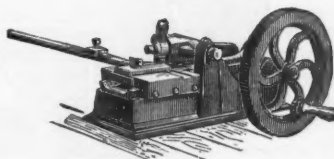
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"CHICAGO, June 2, 1884.

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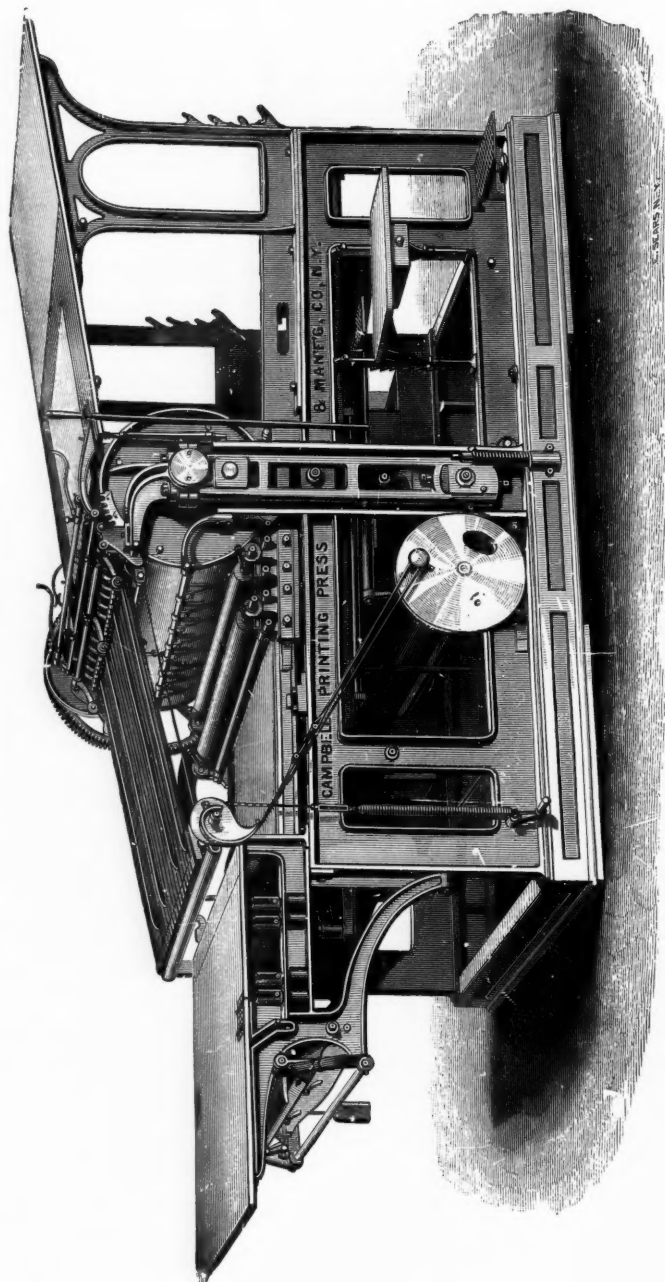
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PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

III.—BEFORE THE WAR.

THE description of the various printing-offices that I have thus far attempted, together with all references to the men employed, is intended to apply to the situation of affairs as they existed in the summer and fall of the year 1857; and as I am depending altogether on memory, having neither notes nor other data to refer to, some slight inaccuracies and omissions may be detected. I find that the memory is a treacherous dependency on which to rely in writing of events that occurred so many years ago. The task may be likened to the examination of a landscape. Objects that stand out distinctly and clearly defined on a near view will appear to blend and become more closely merged together as you recede from them, until their outlines finally become indistinguishable. It is so in detailing events that happened at a comparatively remote period. The fading memory will crowd important incidents together, until seemingly there is no perceptible difference of time in their occurrence, when in reality they happened at widely separated dates.

The first change of any note that took place was in 1858, when the *Democratic Press* and *Chicago Tribune* consolidated. The terms upon which the consolidation took place, or the causes that led to it, I have now no knowledge further than that the *Democratic Press* vacated the premises occupied by them, the presses, type and material of all kinds being moved into the *Tribune* office. The new paper was known for some time as the *Chicago Press and Tribune*, which title was afterward changed to the one it still bears, the *Chicago Tribune*. John L. Scripps, Wm. Bross, Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill and Alfred Cowles were the publishers of this paper following the consolidation. The effect of combining the type, presses and business of the two jobrooms was to secure to Chicago its first large and important job printing office, which office was augmented in a somewhat similar manner on one or two occasions at a later date. C. B. Langley was installed as foreman of the newsroom, and John T. Holt was made foreman of the jobroom. Holt was superseded by Gledower Medairy, who remained in charge of this establishment for many years. Conrad Kahler was placed in charge of the pressroom. Kahler, with a short intermission, continued his connection with this office until quite recently, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Bullock Press Manufacturing Company. He had previously perfected a patent on a folding attachment for the web press, which resulted very satisfactory to him in a pecuniary way, and if reports are true he is comfortably provided for so far as this world's goods are concerned. Medairy left the city many years ago, and although he is reported dead the last reliable information received of him was that he was working at the business in Washington.

It was during the same year (1858) that the *Times* was removed from its old quarters on La Salle street to 112 Dearborn street, near Madison, where the publishers were announced as Sheahan & Price, both of which gentlemen are now dead.

In 1860 the *Morning Counsel* was launched at 134 Clark street, under the pilotage of Alfred Dutch and B. W. Spears. Both of the gentlemen named were well known here at that time, although they failed to make a success of their paper.

In the same year C. H. McCormick, the celebrated reaper manufacturer, entered the ranks of journalism by founding the *Chicago Herald*, which was published at 128 Clark street, with Gov. McComas, a well known lawyer of this city, as editor. McCormick and McComas having both come from Virginia to this state, their sympathies were naturally with the southern candidate in the memorable canvas then being carried on for the presidency. It was generally understood to be their intention to support Breckinridge during that conflict; but when they came to make a survey of the field, they found the democratic masses

in this vicinity so overwhelmingly in favor of Douglas, that they abandoned their intention, and gave the "Little Giant" a lukewarm support. The field, however, did not prove ample for the support of two democratic daily papers, which brought about a condition of affairs wherein the ample means at the disposal of Mr. McCormick gave that gentleman an undoubted advantage. The upshot of the matter was that Mr. McCormick purchased the *Times* property, which he consolidated with the *Herald*. The new paper was named the *Times and Herald*, and was moved into the McCormick block, on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Gov. McComas being selected as chief editor. While under this management the paper did not develop any marked evidences of ability, nor did it promise to be in any way satisfactory as a financial investment.

At this time a journalistic genius, one that was destined to prove equal to the task of making a success of the *Times*—financially and otherwise—made his advent here. Wilbur F. Storey, who had previously been engaged in the newspaper business in Detroit, Mich., in company with some others, became the purchasers of the *Times*. This took place in the early part of 1861, and the concern was again removed, this time to 73 Randolph street.

The *Times*, as it was then and is yet known, entered upon a career of success that in some respects has been unparalleled in the annals of American journalism. A peculiar man in many respects, Mr. Storey undoubtedly possessed the highest order of ability essential to a successful journalist. He was a man that would brook no opposition to his views or to his policy; and whatever the *Times* is, it reflects his work, and his alone.

While the *Herald* was in existence the newsroom was under the foremanship of G. W. McDonald. "Walt," as he was generally known, was as prominent a printer as there was in the city in his day. He is now a health officer in the Town of Lake. The jobroom was under the charge of J. A. Hayes, who had, away back in 1854, been J. S. Thompson's first business partner.

When the paper passed into the possession of Mr. Storey, he placed Geo. Atkins, who had worked for him in Detroit, in charge of the newsroom, and R. V. Shurley, now of Dubuque, Iowa, was made foreman of the jobroom. The *Times* jobroom was owned by a gentleman named Worden, a brother of Admiral Worden, who commanded the Monitor in its famous battle with the rebel ram Merrimac. The last time I met Worden was several years ago in Madison, Wis., where he was proprietor of a jobroom connected with a paper there, and where he may yet be for all I know to the contrary.

It was in the early part of 1861 that John Wentworth decided on retiring from the newspaper business, when he sold the subscription list of the *Democrat* to the *Tribune* Company. To the best of my recollection the material of the office was sold piecemeal, being disposed of whenever and wherever an opportunity would offer. I believe the *Democrat* was the last daily newspaper that has ever been published on La Salle street. Certain it is that no printing-office of any kind has since occupied Jackson Hall, that being the name of the building from which Wentworth's paper was issued. With the exception of a few changes in the smaller joboffices, matters remained about as described until the beginning of the war of the rebellion.

The changes that take place in the personal peculiarities and characteristics of the printer from one decade to another would afford the student of human nature a lesson in the practical workings of the theory of development. At the time of which I write a strong predilection for the stage was among the most noticeable hobbies ridden by the younger members of the fraternity, it being found that about every other one of them entertained an idea that he possessed some special qualifications for the histrionic art, which only required a fair opportunity to enable the possessor to astonish the world. The incessant "spouting" of tragic lines occupied as much of their time and attention as did the work for which they were employed. Indeed, had the discussion of theatrical subjects become so general, that it was no uncommon thing to see a notice prominently displayed in nearly every joboffice prohibiting an indulgence in them. Why the feeling should prevail to any greater extent than now it would be hard to say, but was probably owing to the fact that there then existed a closer connection between the theater and the printing-office than would be possible

under present circumstances. As before remarked, the theater furnished no inconsiderable portion of the business done by the printer, and it seemed to follow as a matter of course that everybody around the office was a "dead-head" to the theater under one pretense or another. So generally was the privilege of free admission recognized on the part of the printers and the managers, that it had become a regular practice among the morning newspaper compositors to repair to the theater every evening, their night's work being usually finished in time to allow of their witnessing the afterpiece, to which they were always admitted without question. As a consequence, the members of the two professions enjoyed a more fraternal footing than has been the case since, and resulted in the stage-struck youth being encountered in the printing-office more frequently than now. Numbers of them were either serving as "supes" at the theater, or were members of some dramatic club, though I have never heard of any of them gaining any prominence in the Thespian art. In this connection I may state that one of the first dramatic performances I ever had the pleasure of witnessing was one given by the Chicago Dramatic Club, which took place at the German Theater, corner of North Wells and Ohio streets, some time in the year 1857 or 1858. Among the performers, and standing near their head in point of merit, was our old friend John Buckie, Jr., to whose kindness I was indebted for a deadhead ticket. The performance was all my youthful imagination was led to expect, and was the cause of enhancing Mr. Buckie in my estimation to no trifling extent. What dreams of future glory may have floated through John's head as he found his way home after the performance that night, his ears ringing with the well-earned plaudits of his friends! Ah, John, we have both encountered the realities of life since then, and I dare say it would be difficult for either of us to awaken the golden dreams, the ambitions, and the pleasures of that long ago. We have seen friends come and go, a few to achieve the success they sought in life, but more to meet the common lot of humanity, so full of failure and disappointment, while others still have been conveyed to their last resting-place, and

"Each in his narrow cell forever laid."
(To be continued.)

PERSONAL.

AMONG our recent visitors was Howard Friend, of Geo. H. Friend & Son, of West Carrollton, Ohio.

J. MORAN, connected with the establishment of R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York, recently made us a pleasant call.

A. W. PATTON, of the Patton Paper Company, of Neenah and Appleton, Wis., has been staying in Chicago for a few days.

C. S. WHEELWRIGHT, of the Richmond Paper Co., Providence, R. I., has recently returned home from a somewhat extended western trip.

F. F. HENNIG, of Minneapolis, was in Chicago a few days ago, buying stock preparatory to reestablishing himself in the bookbinding business.

GEO. E. BARDEEN, secretary of the Kalamazoo Paper Co., has just returned home, after a somewhat extended visit to the metropolis of the Northwest.

T. H. WHORTON, of the Fox River Flour and Paper Company, Appleton, Wis., has returned to his home, after a visit to Chicago in the interests of his firm.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

SIMONS & Co.—Business good.

BINGHAM'S SON.—Business excellent; prospects good.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.—Business still continues to improve.

H. HARTT & Co.—Business excellent, better in fact than it has been for months.

BLOMGREN BROS.—Trade all that could be desired, both in photo-engraving and stereotyping.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.—Still running to full capacity. November's sales larger than for the corresponding month in any year

since they have been in business. Better feeling prevailing, and confidence daily increasing. Inquiry good.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.—Business unchanged from last report, and little, if any, change in outlook.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE Co.—Trade rather quiet, and expect it to remain so till after the holidays.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY.—Trade as good as could rationally be expected at this time of the year.

UNION TYPEFOUNDRY.—Trade fair, prospects good; gradually working into the interchangeable system.

CAMPBELL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING Co.—Trade still continues good. Have no fault to find with general business outlook.

W. O. TYLER PAPER COMPANY.—Trade continually improving. November's sales the largest since the firm has been in business.

C. B. COTTRELL & Co.—Business good for this season of the year. Present indications warrant the prediction of an excellent trade after the holiday season.

F. P. ELLIOTT & Co.—Business fair, though not as good as last year for the month of December so far, but expect that cold, steady weather will improve it.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER Co.—Trade for holiday novelties excellent. Other trade very fair. See nothing discouraging in the future outlook, though prices are still too low.

OSTRANDER & HUKU.—Business excellent; prospects all that could be desired. The Scott Press has given universal satisfaction, and orders for it are weekly increasing.

ILLINOIS TYPEFOUNDING Co.—Business and prices improving. Their extra durable metal finds a ready sale. Good prospects for continued improvement in general trade.

LOCAL ITEMS.

MR. J. R. WALSH has presented to the "Printers' Library" of the Historical Society of this city, several valuable publications.

AULT & WIBORG, ink manufacturers of Cincinnati, have recently opened a branch office at 152 and 154 Monroe street, under the supervision of Mr. Theo. Pohlmann.

C. B. COTTRELL & Co. have entered suit for \$25,000 damages against Blake, Shaw & Co., owners of the premises 198 and 200 Clark street, which collapsed on the morning of September 30.

BY an arrangement with the Directors of the Chicago Public Library, members of the Chicago Typographical Union can obtain the privileges of the library at once, upon presentation of an application signed by the Secretary-Treasurer.

THERE seems to be an appreciable improvement in the printing business since our last issue, and the impression prevails it has come to stay. There are certainly fewer idle men than there were a few weeks since, and that is a good indication, to say the least.

WORTHY OF EMULATION.—On Thanksgiving Eve Messrs. Shepard & Johnston presented each of their employés, some fifty in number, with a turkey. Such acts of consideration are invariably appreciated, at least by the right kind of men, and it always gives us pleasure to refer to them.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have received from the pen of Mr. C. H. Brennan, one of Chicago's oldest and best known printers, a biographical sketch of the late Mr. Addis M. Carver, which will appear in the January number. To old timers it will prove of more than ordinary interest.

MR. GEO. W. MORRIS, an old and respected printer of this city, has been compelled through declining health, to abandon his profession for a time, and has taken a trip to the scenes of his boyhood, Leesburg, Va. We hope ere long to be able to chronicle his return to our midst, recuperated in health and strength.

THE watch raffle for the benefit of Mr. Edward Irwin, which took place Thanksgiving eve, netted more than \$300, and was a generous

Thanksgiving offering to an afflicted but worthy craftsman. The time-piece was won by W. R. Verlander, of the J. M. W. Jones bookroom, who is perfectly convinced that the raffle was honestly conducted.

THE following is an extract from a circular which has been extensively distributed among the craft in Chicago:

TO THE MEMBERS OF C. T. U. No. 16.—Nearly all Trades Union are organized upon both a benevolent and protective basis. Our Union is an exception. Owing to the large transient or "floating" membership, it would be impossible to have it so organized unless such organization was made imperative on all unions under the International jurisdiction. The want of a benevolent feature has been long felt, and it is now proposed to form a benefit society composed only of members of the C. T. U. who are in good standing. By the payment of a small sum monthly, a fund will be created for the relief and benefit of its members during sickness or other disability, and in cases of death to pay a sum sufficient to place those dependent upon the deceased member beyond immediate want.

We understand that more than one hundred names have been handed in of members who desire to join the proposed benevolent society, and from present indications it will prove, as it deserves to, a permanent and successful aid to the members of the Union.

AN improvement in the manufacture of printing material, for the purpose of meeting a desired end, has been put into effect by the Chicago branch of the American Press Association. The new dress recently put on to be used in the manufacture of plates, has the quadrats and spaces nicked in the center and on both sides of the type. All the letters have a corresponding center nick or groove. All the matter is leaded with twelve topica brass leads. These leads are crimped in the center, so as to fit into the center nicks of the type, and thus lock the quadrats and spaces immovably. The spaces and quadrats are as high as the shoulders of the letters, but for the reason described, it is impossible for them to rise higher. Electrotype, instead of stereotype, plates are made from this type which are so thin that they can be rolled up like paper and shipped by mail to their customers, who are provided with solid bases upon which the thin plates are adjusted, and to which they are readily clamped with a tool constructed for the purpose. The advantages gained is in the saving of freight, and more prompt delivery through the mails.

AT the October meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, the following resolutions of respect to the late Hon. Emery A. Storrs (who was an honorary member of the organization), and of condolence to his surviving family, was unanimously adopted:

Learned in the law, indefatigable as an advocate, a silver-tongued and eloquent orator, broad and deep in his culture, an unfailing friend to the distressed and deserving, and princely in his generosity, the death of Mr. Storrs has left a void in this community which will be difficult to fill. Though he had attained only the years which are counted as the prime of manhood, he had won a national reputation for his many brilliant qualities.

The members of the Chicago Typographical Union have especial reason to remember Mr. Storrs, and they offer this tribute as a faint expression of their appreciation of his worth as a man and a citizen. They warmly sympathize with his stricken widow and family in their great loss, and join with them in sincere sorrow at his untimely end; and be it

Resolved, That a page in our records be devoted to the memory of Mr. Storrs, as a token of our respect and grateful remembrance of his unselfish kindness to us while living; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to forward a copy of the above to Mrs. Storrs, and that the same be also inserted in the daily newspapers and THE INLAND PRINTER.

RETURN OF GEN. THOMAS OSBORN.—From the Buenos Ayres *Herald* of October 16 we learn that Gen. Osborn, who for twelve years has been Minister of the United States to the Argentine Republic, took leave of President Roca on the day previous, presenting his letter of recall. It is seldom that a representative of any government succeeds in winning his way into the esteem of the people with whom his lot has been temporarily cast, and at the same time maintaining the dignity of the country he represents, in such an eminent manner as this gentleman has succeeded in doing. In speaking of his retirement, the *Herald* justly says:

General Osborn leaves a service of ripe years, of unbroken usefulness, of lasting good to the relations of the two republics, and full of honors, and with the warm gratitude and love of the Argentine Republic. Personally, General Osborn is regarded as almost as much of this republic as the one where born, and for which he fought and suffered; indeed, if there is any class or nationality in which he is not held in affectionate respect we have never found it.

To him may be applied the definition of the true gentleman—"as gentle as a woman and as manly as a man." A great-hearted, generous, helpful, brave gentle-

man is General Osborn, and it is no detraction to the honorable gentleman who succeeds him when we say that his retirement leaves a feeling of bereavement with all who know him,—and who does not?

Gen. Tom Osborn is a genuine Chicagoan, and was appointed from this city as minister to the Argentine Confederation by President Lincoln. He will be remembered as colonel of the gallant 39th Illinois, who by merit alone rose to the position of major-general. A brave man, a thorough soldier, a courteous gentleman and a true friend his many old time acquaintances will be glad to welcome back to their midst.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

A. B. LAMBORN, job printer and publisher, La Crosse, Wis., contributes one of the most chaste, effective and finely printed business cards that we have yet received from any quarter.

ROBINSON & STEPHENS, artistic printers, 91 Oliver street, Boston, send a business card in lake and purple on cream-colored board, the design and general effect of which is very pleasing.

CRAMER, ATKINS & CRAMER, Milwaukee, send a number of exquisitely designed and executed specimens in colors and gold, the work of Mr. J. S. Bletcher, which stamps that gentleman as a thorough, painstaking artist.

THE well known firm of Haight & Dudley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., sends a varied collection, which fully sustains its deservedly high reputation. In unique and artistic designs, absolute perfection of execution, and harmonious blending of colors, no establishment in the country surpasses, and few equal its productions.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, Chicago, have just issued a 32-page Annual and Almanac for 1886, which contains a great deal of valuable general and historical information, and is gotten up—as all the productions of this house are—in the highest style of the art. The pages are surrounded with a handsomely designed, neutral tinted floral border. The article descriptive of "How Books are Printed," profusely illustrated, is of more than usual interest.

SPECIMENS have also been received from the following: the Bullard Printing House, Wheeling, W. Va., a handsome dinner bill of fare for Thanksgiving; Agnew Welch, of the Ada (Ohio) *Record*, a neatly printed four-page business card; Louis C. Hesse, 321 Market street, St. Louis; D. C. Chalfant, 19 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, a business card of neat design and special merit; Mack & Son, Sterling, Ill.; Knowlton, McLeary & Co., Farmington, Me.; H. S. Goodwin, compositor; N. B. Nelson & Bro., 76 Merrimac street, Boston; Central Printing Co., 34 East Market street, Indianapolis, design creditable, but coloring weak and ineffective; Graphic Press, Cincinnati, price list, execution admirable and presswork perfect; Pioneer Press Co., St. Paul, Thos. H. McKone, compositor.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE New Orleans directory has been printed in St. Louis. *Why?*

IT is rumored that the New York *Sun* will be reduced in price to one cent.

THE Hatch Printing Co., of Springfield, Mass., write us that they have retired from business.

THE Hartford *Sunday Journal*, heretofore non-union, has recently become a union office. Glad to hear it.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 12, of Baltimore, has prohibited the use of plate matter under its jurisdiction.

ALL the printing offices in St. Joseph, Mo., are union offices except one; a pretty good showing—seven out of eight.

THE Forest City *Press* (Dakota) recently favored its readers with a supplement printed in the Sioux Indian language.

THE *Evening Bulletin*, of Philadelphia, which for twenty-eight years has been a non-union office, has lately become a union establishment.

A PRINTER is as ubiquitous as a Texas flea, as fickle as Colorado weather, as virtuous as Mrs. Langtry, as liberal as Cleopatra, as gallant as Marc Anthony, as strong-minded as Dr. Mary Walker, as unique as

James G. Blaine, as truthful as Grover Cleveland, and has more gall than some of the Mormon bishops.—*East Oregonian*.

A NEW Sunday morning paper, *The Sunday Visitor*, published by King Bros., made its appearance in St. Joseph, Mo., on the 22d of November.

THE *North American*, of Philadelphia, the oldest daily newspaper in the United States, and one of the ablest, has recently become a union office.

THE candidates to the meeting of the International Typographical Union, in Pittsburgh, have already commenced log-rolling, and a lively time is expected. As a matter of course.

THERE is a movement on foot in Philadelphia having for its object the formation of a stereotyper's and electrotyper's union, to be chartered by the International Typographical Union.

THE Newark, N. Y., *Union* has changed hands, Frank H. Jones having sold out to H. H. Fisk, November 14. Mr. Fisk has acted as editor of the *Union* for the past three years.

IT is proposed to hold a celebration in Philadelphia, in December, to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of printing in the Middle Colonies of North America.

A NEW Bullock perfecting press has been put up in the government printing-office in Washington, which will roll out twelve thousand of the fascinating *Congressional Record* an hour this winter.

THE Typographical Union, of Galveston, has withdrawn in a body from the Trades Assembly of that city, declaring that its allegiance to the International Union is paramount to the dictates of the former.

ANOTHER new and handsome illustrated journal is the Cincinnati *Graphic*. It has a pretty tinted cover and sixteen pages of pictures and reading matter. We wish it every success, and, what is more, it deserves it.

EIGHT morning dailies are now published in the city of New York. Boston has five, and its population is less than a third as large as New York's. New Orleans has four, and its population is a third less than that of Boston.

REMINISCENCES.—We are pleased to announce that there will shortly appear in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, a series of articles from the pen of Captain Alex. Harfinger, of Philadelphia, a very able and well known printer.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a special invitation to attend the first annual ball of Omaha Typographical Union, held on Thanksgiving Eve, November 25. We have no doubt the "boys" had a good, enjoyable time, and that a handsome addition to the amount in the treasury was secured.

IN a circular to the trade recently issued by the Boston Typefoundry, it says: "We have purchased the entire plant of the New England Typefoundry with the good-will thereto belonging, and respectfully ask of its customers that their orders may be sent to us. We repeat this announcement in order to counteract the effect of misleading circulars which have been lately issued."

AN exchange puts it in a very forcible manner when it says: It is time the International put a stop to printers walking into an office, with the odor of rum strong upon their breath, and almost demanding that the chairman raise them a contribution. Sometimes there are deserving ones. The majority, however, are too fond of whisky, and too lazy to work. Such men should not be allowed to have cards.

THE *Boston Post*, after a long and bitter experience—or rather its managers—realizing that their true interests demanded the employment of union printers, have made it a union establishment. In announcing the change the managers say: "We were moved to this by a number of considerations, the chief of which is the indisputable fact that the best and most trustworthy workmen are members of the union."

THE Baltimore *Sun* recounts a meeting of Colonel R. M. Hoe, the press inventor and manufacturer, and Mr. A. S. Abell, the editor of the *Sun*, at Mr. Abell's country seat, Guilford, in Baltimore county. Each of these men has passed his seventieth year, and for fifty years they have been intimate friends. The *Sun* runs over a few of the changes

in the arts and industries since 1835, and points with justifiable pride to the fact that both Mr. Abell and Colonel Hoe have kept to the front of the age of progress. They have ever taken the tide at the flood, and gone on to fortune. They both are ornaments of American life. May their hairs whiten peacefully.—*Exchange*.

A TYPESETTING match has been arranged between Joseph McCann, of the New York *Herald*, and William C. Barnes, of the *World*, to take place Tuesday, December 15. The articles of agreement are as follows: Time, four hours; solid minion, without paragraphs; full sized case; each man to correct his own composition, and one line to be deducted for each minute consumed, and a fraction of a line for each fraction of a minute; each man to empty his own stick; the stakes will be \$500; the referee's decision will be final; measure to be twenty-five ems minion; the copy to be reprint, followed strictly, and to be furnished five minutes before time; the spacing to be as near book spacing as possible; no word or syllable of a word to be turned, if it can be got into the line; the different spaces to be in their proper places.

A CURIOUS "find" was made the other day in the progress of the work on the new dam at St. Cloud, Minn. On the bank of the river, just at the mouth of the canal, quite a quantity of old type was turned up—a part of the outfit of the St. Cloud *Visitor*, of which the *Journal-Press* is the lineal descendant, which, nearly twenty-eight years ago, the night of March 24, 1858, was taken from the office, occupying a building then standing near by but some time ago removed, and thrown into the river by Colonel Lowry, James Shepley and other early Democrats, who could not stand the political utterances of Mrs. Jane G. Swishhelm, the editor. The type was found in a perfect state of preservation, the letters being as clear as when used on the press, and it was carefully collected by the men and divided up as a relic of early days in St. Cloud.

At a recent meeting of Typographical Union No. 181, of Meadville, Pa., the following resolutions were adopted, and ordered published in THE INLAND PRINTER:

WHEREAS, A systematic attempt is being made to import into the State of Pennsylvania from abroad and from the centers of immigration in this country, cheap labor, particularly Chinese, to compete with the laboring classes of America, especially those immediately surrounding us, and

WHEREAS, Such importation is not only a serious detriment to all who are struggling hard at present for an honest living, but is actually a system of slaveholding, therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby pledge all the moral and financial assistance in our power to aid in denouncing and protesting against such a pernicious practice, and

Resolved, That we inform our sister unions of our determination, cooperate heartily with those who have taken similar steps, and endeavor to obtain the help of others to aid us in the good work.

THERE are 35,000 papers and other periodicals published in the world, of which the United States owns 13,494, or about two-fifths. The New York *Sun* discovers that 550 American newspapers are called the News, 489 are called the Times, 415 Journals, 406 Democrats, 297 Gazettes, 273 Republicans, 198 Enterprises, 180 Independents, 180 Tribunes, 179 Records, 177 Couriers, 173 Sentinels, 149 Presses, 137 Registers, 128 Chronicles, 126 Reporters, 119 Stars, 117 Reviews, 108 Suns, 107 Leaders, 99 Advertisers, 98 Argus, 90 Standards, 80 Free Presses, 83 Posts, 74 Bulletins, 72 Expresses, 71 Banners, 70 Observers, 63 Unions, 61 Citizens, 59 Messengers, 54 Eagles, 53 Dispatches, 49 Advances, 49 Indexes, 46 Transcripts, 44 Mirrors, 39 Pioneers, 37 Commercials, 37 Globes, 35 Echoes, 27 Watchmen, 27 Mercuries, and 20 Vindicators.

FOREIGN.

A FRENCH newspaper has been established in the island of Madagascar.

THERE has been a strike among the printers of Ajaccio, Corsica, for higher wages and fewer apprentices.

THE task of translating the ancient Japanese characters into words spelt with Roman letters, has at length been completed, and some school books on the new system have been issued.

IN the city of Valparaiso, Chili, there are twelve printing-offices, of which three are German. Besides the three dailies published in Spanish, there is a German paper issued twice a week. The number of compositors and pressmen in the city is about three hundred.

OUT of 35,000 newspapers in the world, 16,500 are in English, 7,800 in German, 6,850 in French, 1,600 in Spanish, and 1,450 in Italian.

THE committee of the Melbourne Typographical Association recommend the reduction of the term of apprenticeship from seven to five years.

THE rate of pay at Melbourne continues to be \$13 per week of forty-eight hours, a little over \$16, for the fifty-nine hour system of the United States.

AT the request of the Belgian Typographical Association, a government commission has been appointed to inquire into the question of printing in prisons.

THE master printers of South Australia have formed an association for the protection of their interests, and to promote friendly intercourse among its members.

THE state of trade in all the capitals of the Australian colonies according to the *Australian Typographical Journal*, materially improved during the month of July.

A NEW reducing and enlarging printing machine on improved principles has been brought out by M. A. Laville, of Paris. The India rubber is said to be extended in a more perfectly regular manner than in existing machines.

FRANZ LIPPERHEIDE, the Berlin publisher of the *Modenwelt* (the World of Fashion), offers prizes of 3,000, 2,000 and 1,000 marks for the best drawings of wood cuts, for use in that paper. Persons in any part of the world may compete.

THE question of establishing a relief fund for the unemployed members of the Melbourne Typographical Association was carried at the half-yearly meeting by a majority of ninety-six. It is curious to note that as many as one hundred and fifty members abstained from voting on the question at all.

THE Australian Typographical Union is growing steadily in power and influence, and at present embraces the societies in Melbourne, Adelaide, Ballarat, and South and North Tasmania; and the alliance will soon be strengthened by the admission of the New South Wales and Queensland associations.

THERE are three coöperative printing offices at Vienna—the "Erste Wiener Vereinsdruckerei" (founded in 1868), the "Genossenschaftsdruckerei" (established in 1869), and the "Gesellschaftsdruckerei" (founded in 1873.) The financial position in 1884 of the three printing offices is shown by the fact that the first lost 4,247 florins; the second cleared a profit of 975 florins, and the third of 465 florins.

THE first English journal ever published in Japan by a Japanese has just made its appearance in Yokohama. There are several English journals in Japan, but they belong to British subjects, and are written in the interests of foreigners, who almost alone buy them. The *Anglo-Japanese Times*, however, is published and written by and for the Japanese themselves. It is brought out by the proprietor of an important native newspaper, the *Mainichi Shimbun*, or *Daily News*.

CARL REICHENBACH, the nephew of Frederik Koenig, the inventor of the printing machine, who died last year, above eighty years of age, at Augsburg, where he was a master printer, has bequeathed 1,000 marks to every man in his employ, and an annuity of 500 marks to the editor of the small paper he was publishing. The deceased, the son of Koenig's very poor sister, had been apprenticed to a turner, and it was Koenig who made a printer of him, and raised his social position.

THE school for printers' and typesetters' apprentices grows in prosperity, the number of pupils being now three hundred and fifty (one hundred more than in the preceding year). A third branch of the school has had to be opened. Facilities are afforded to apprentices in newspaper offices for attending the school in their free hours. By a recent decision of the state minister of instruction, the scope of the school will be enlarged so as to furnish workmen—compositors, pressmen, and machine-minders—with the opportunity to advance and complete their knowledge. Evening classes will be instituted for instruction in practical chemistry, the history and principles of the ornamentation of books, practical composition and printing, the technology of presses

and printing machines; and all this by men famous as authorities in their special line, and for the trifling sum of three florins (about 5s.) for the whole winter, with six lessons every week. The Austrian minister of instruction deserves the thanks of all operatives, as in other trades similar classes are being instituted.—*Printers' Register, London*.

ACCORDING to the "Annuaire de la Presse Francaise," there were published last year, in the departments of France (exclusive of Paris), 2,506 newspapers and periodicals, as compared with 2,446 in the preceding year. As regards politics, 678 were republican and 482 monarchical, the corresponding figures for the year 1883 having been 836 and 456 respectively. In Paris alone there were started during the past year 473 new journals, of which number, however, only a very small proportion survived.—*Printers' Register, London*.

REMOVAL.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons have removed their office and workshops from 202 Clark street to 292 Dearborn street, one of the most eligible and convenient locations for manufacturing purposes in the city of Chicago. The upper part of the building will be devoted to the manufacture of electrotype and stereotyping machinery and printing-press repairing. The increased accommodations in their new quarters are such as to enable them to increase their facilities more than threefold over those afforded in their former location. A new engine and boiler of the most approved make, together with other improvements in contemplation, will, they claim, give them the most complete manufacturing establishment of the kind in the West. A special feature will be the establishment of a department devoted exclusively to the repairing of printing-presses, where none but the most skilled workmen, versed in their mechanism, will be employed; while the want of the special tools they propose to add for this purpose—long recognized in this city and the West—will remove all vexatious delays to which the printer has been heretofore subjected by being compelled to wait until parts of presses ordered have been supplied from factories in the East.

The new office is situated on the ground floor, running through to Fourth avenue, is spacious and elegantly furnished, and when thoroughly fitted up will be one of the most desirable in the city.

A FAST ILLUSTRATED PAPER PRESS.

How to print large editions of finely illustrated newspapers quickly has been troubling the publishers of all such papers the world over. It is rather surprising that a Russian paper issued in St. Petersburg, is the first to try a new press specially designed to do such work.

The press has been built by Denier, of Paris, and the idea is to have the printing of the illustrations done either before or after the reading matter, but during the same run of the sheet through the press. Thus the reading matter is made up in forms with blank spaces where the pictures go, while in the picture forms the reading space is left blank. There is an arrangement whereby the illustrations are inked by rollers separate from those used in inking the reading matter, so that fine ink can be used for the cuts and ordinary ink for the text. The making-ready is done as in all book presses.

The sheets are cut as they are printed, collected five at a time, and deposited on a receiving table without any tape touching the impression, and the copies, when delivered in this manner, are said to be as clean as when they leave the press.—*The Paper Mill*.

THE Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company, Erie, Pennsylvania, claim the following points of superiority for the Stonemetz folding machine. They have iron rolls, made in such a way that they do not accumulate ink to smut the sheet, and do not require cleaning, and, being made of iron cannot warp or get out of shape; steel shafts; accurately cut gear; patented packer, acknowledged to be the most perfect device for this purpose yet used; patented automatic yielding tape supports, avoiding any unnecessary strain on the tapes, and adjusted to just the tension necessary; patented geared paster, delivering the paste evenly and positively, regardless of its consistency, and so arranged that it can be thrown into or out of operation without stopping the machine, the cams for operating the different starting blades being operated from one wheel and rigidly fastened thereto, the starting blades cannot get out of time.



ILLUSTRATION BY THE IVES PROCESS.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

For six years past the Philadelphia *Record* has issued an annual almanac for gratuitous distribution to its subscribers, and year by year the artistic and literary features of the work have shown marked improvement. THE RECORD ALMANAC for 1866 promises to be by far the best of the series; the illustrations will be "Ives" process plates, by the *Crosscup & West Engraving Co., of Philadelphia*, from negatives by Carolus & Walmsley, a specimen of which is shown on page 182 of the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IN 1829 there were sixty papermills in Massachusetts, six of them using machinery.

THE Duplex Press Company have commenced work at Battle Creek, Mich. They manufacture double printing-presses, those that print both sides of a paper at once, and employ fifty machinists from the start.

THE value of book, job and newspaper printing in New England, the Middle and Western states in 1860 reached \$39,428,043, while the product of the same industries for the same states in 1850 was but \$11,586,549.

PAPER of proper thickness is rendered transparent by soaking in copal varnish. When dry, it is polished, rubbed with pumice-stone, and a layer of soluble glass is applied and rubbed with salt. It is stated that the surface is as perfect as glass.

MESSRS. SAMUEL JONES & CO, 56 Carter lane, London, England, have recently erected machinery for gumming paper in the continuous web, and rolling and cutting up afterward to the required sizes. All gummed paper will be returned with trimmed edges.

AN English paper says that a German papermaker has discovered or invented a scheme for making strawboard at \$15 per ton. It is proposed to form a company for its manufacture, among the directors of which are several well known names, one that of a very large Scotch papermaker.

To clean rollers used for printing copying inks, it is best to avoid water, which, it is claimed, weakens them. Spirits of wine proves much more efficient; it takes the ink off immediately, does not injure the rollers, and as it vaporizes almost instantaneously they may be used directly.

PRINTED matter may be copied on any paper of an absorbent nature by dampening the surface with a weak solution of acetate of iron, and pressing in an ordinary copying-press. Old writing may also be copied on unsized paper, if wet with a weak solution of iron mixed with a small solution of sugar syrup.

To protect type cases and boards against the influences of damp German manufacturers of such are treating the different parts of them with hot oil, impregnating thoroughly before putting them together. They will never warp after having undergone this treatment. Suppose our American manufacturers try the experiment.

NICKEL-PLATED stereotypes are largely used in Germany, and it is claimed that they will outlast ten common stereotypes. It is also said that German typefounders are nickel-plating their copper matrices, as thereby a better result is obtained, while the matrix is rendered much more durable. The copper is plated before it is punched.

AN invention is reported from Turin. It consists in the application of light-giving materials to printing-ink, by which print becomes luminous in the dark, so that in future it will be possible to read at night, in bed or during a journey, without the assistance of candle or lamp. A new daily paper, in which this luminous material will be used, is, it is said, about to be published at Turin.

ROMAN type appears to be gaining ground in Germany. It seems that its use has become more general in Germany for printing books having an international character. In the second half of 1884 there were published in Germany and Austria 163 linguistic works in Gothic characters, against 390 in Roman type. Of books devoted to medical science, natural history and physical science, 149 were printed in Gothic characters and 720 in Roman type.

It is a well-known fact that hard paper will become smooth and take the ink readily when a little glycerine is added to the water used for wetting purposes. But it may be less known that the ink will also dry very quickly on paper wetted with glycerine water. Posters with large and full-faced types will be dry in a quarter of an hour, while the drying process, when the printing has been done on paper simply water wetted, will require hours.

A NEW writing machine has been patented by Herr E. W. Brackelsberg, also the inventor of the composing machine which was described some time ago in the *Register*. He claims as a novelty for his machine that its types are not of equal quadrangular shape as those of other machines, but of real type shape, so that pages printed or written by his type-writer are much easier to be read than those written with quadrangular types, and more reading matter may be inserted in the space of a page. The price of Herr Brackelsberg's machine is £12.—*Printers' Register, London*.

A SPANISH NEWSPAPER.—The most widely circulated newspaper in Spain is *La Correspondencia*, the average issue of which is 200,000, though it has been known to reach 300,000. It contains no political articles, but simply news and scraps. It has no editor properly so called. A dozen reporters furnish the necessary matter. They drop their copy in a leather bag hung up in the composing-room. When the overseer finds the men running short he goes to the bag and takes out a handful of manuscript. The paper is made up without any attempt to arrange or classify the paragraphs.—*Bulletin de L'Imprimerie*.

AN elastic-faced printing type is the recent invention of R. H. Smith, Springfield, Massachusetts, for which a patent has been secured. It is constructed upon an entirely new plan, which involves the least possible amount of wear and friction, prints with the greatest ease, and insures the most perfect results yet attained. It consists of a hard-bodied printing-type, whose printing character is made integral with the body. An elastic coating or cushion is molded and vulcanized to the type body, the character projecting into the elastic coating, forming an elastic-faced printing character, which is supported and secured firmly in place by the type.

ENGINES rated by their builders at 100 horse-power, with 22½ pounds of steam per hour per horse-power, are sometimes found by indicator or break to develop but 75 horse-power, consuming 30 pounds of steam hourly. In each case 2,250 pounds of steam is used, and probably 250 pounds of coal burned; but in the second instance both power and economy are too low, and might sometimes be brought to proper capacity and duty simply by resetting the valves. A saving of ten per cent in cost of lubricants has been shown by the indicator to cause an increase of ten per cent in the more important item of coal. Power lessees paying for 50 horse-power sometimes get but 30; and others while paying for only 30 use 50. Lawsuits from these causes are frequent, and bad feeling, annoyance and pecuniary loss much more so.—*Grimshaw*.

THE *Patent Blatt* describes a process, introduced by M. Rosenthal, of Frankfort, for making artificial lithographic stones. The ingredients consist simply of cement. In the first place, a sufficient quantity of finely-ground cement is mixed with water, and allowed to harden in slabs, either in the open air or in an oven. When the cement has set, these slabs are wetted and heated until they crack in all directions. It is then reduced to a fine powder, and is well mixed with an equal quantity of fresh cement. This mixture, in a dry state, is put into strong cast-iron moulds, and subjected to a pressure of from thirty to thirty-five atmospheres. A sufficient quantity of water is then introduced on one side of the mould, and is drawn through the mass of dry powder by means of a pump connected with the opposite side. This water contains a certain quantity of finely-powdered cement, which is thus caused to penetrate through the mass, expelling at the same time the air, and cementing it firmly together. The artificial stone is subjected to further pressure. In this manner slabs of the required size can be formed economically. Carbonate of lime may be substituted for cement, in which case the stones are of a lighter color.—*Printers' Register*.

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MERCANTILE
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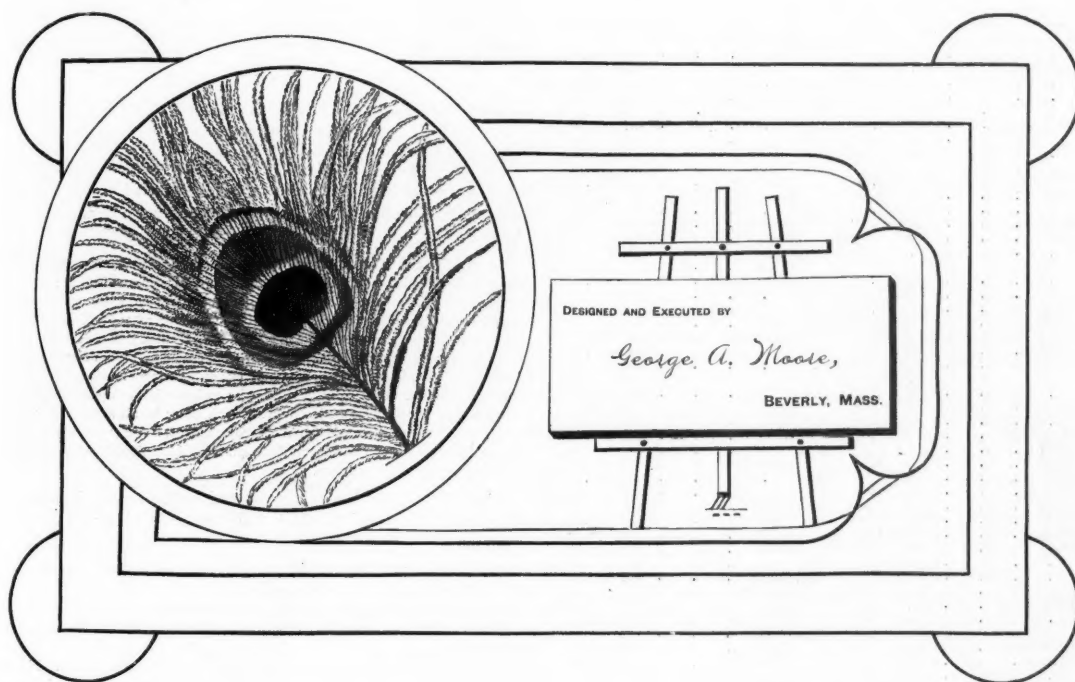
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<p>C. COURTENAY, Manager.</p>	<p>Floor Manager, F. CRAFT.</p>

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PAPER PRICES FOR MANY YEARS.

From old account books and various business papers, the Bureau of Statistics of Labor in Massachusetts has ascertained and published the prices for a large number of articles from 1752 to 1860. The paper relating to paper is as follows:

YEARS.	Basis.	Amount.	YEARS.	Basis.	Amount.
LETTER PAPER.			LETTER PAPER—cont.		
1783, (letter sheet)	qr.	\$0.202	1829, (low)	qr.	\$0.20
1784,	ea.	.015	1830,	r'm	3.00
1793,	qr.	.166	1831,	r'm	.24
1794,	qr.	.209	1833,	r'm	2.63
1794, (letter sheet)	ea.	.195	1837,	r'm	1.50
1795,	ea.	.01	1838,	qr.	.20
1795,	qr.	.195	1839, (high)	qr.	.375
1799,	qr.	.221	1839, (medium)	r'm	.62
1800,	qr.	.22	1840, (low)	qr.	.38
1801, (letter sheet)	ea.	.01	1840, (high)	qr.	.24
1801, (blue)	r'm	1.50	1841, (low)	qr.	.10
1801, (high)	r'm	.20	1841, (high)	qr.	.25
1801, (low)	r'm	2.67	1841, (medium)	r'm	3.25
1802,	r'm	.875	1841, (low)	r'm	2.75
1802,	qr.	.375	1841, (letter sheet)	qr.	.26
1803,	qr.	3.00	1843,	qr.	.05
1804, (high)	qr.	.313	1843,	ea.	.02
1804, (low)	qr.	.375	1845, (high)	qr.	.24
1804, (wholesale)	r'm	.25	1845, (medium)	qr.	.37
1805, (high)	qr.	1.25	1845, (low)	qr.	.25
1805, (low)	r'm	.45	1846,	qr.	.108
1806,	qr.	.28	1847,	r'm	.106
1806, (blue)	qr.	1.25	1847,	r'm	2.00
1807,	qr.	.343	1848, (high)	qr.	.25
1807, (wholesale)	r'm	.625	1848, (medium)	qr.	.20
1808, (high)	r'm	.375	1848, (low)	qr.	.125
1808, (low)	r'm	.833	1850,	qr.	.20
1809, (high)	r'm	3.25	1850, (letter sheet)	ea.	.01
1809, (low)	r'm	1.00	1852,	qr.	.24
1810, (high)	r'm	2.88	1852,	qr.	.38
1810, (low)	r'm	1.08	1855,	qr.	.36
1810, (blue)	r'm	3.00	1856, (high)	qr.	.11
1811, (blue)	r'm	.916	1856, (low)	qr.	.11
1812,	r'm	1.25	1857,	r'm	1.96
1812,	r'm	1.25	1858, (high)	qr.	1.12
1813,	qr.	.25	1858, (medium)	qr.	.137
1816,	qr.	.061	1858, (low)	qr.	.25
1816, (letter sheet)	ea.	.01	1859, (high)	qr.	.13
1817,	qr.	.063	1859, (letter sheet)	qr.	.035
1817, (letter sheet)	r'm	3.17	1859, (low)	ea.	.01
1818,	ea.	.013	1859, (letter sheet)	qr.	.08
1820, (French)	r'm	2.00	1859, (letter sheet)	ea.	.01
1820, (high)	r'm	3.00	WRAPPING PAPER.		
1820, (low)	r'm	2.50	1798,	r'm	1.17
1823,	qr.	2.00	1806, (brown)	qr.	.375
1824,	r'm	.75	1808, (wholesale)	r'm	.80
1825,	r'm	4.50	1809,	r'm	.917
1827, (high)	qr.	.50	1810, (high)	r'm	1.25
1827, (low)	r'm	3.50	1810, (low)	r'm	1.00
1829, (high)	r'm	3.00	1811,	r'm	1.00
	qr.	.34	1812,	r'm	.931

A RECENT DECISION.

Judge Beardsley, of the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut, rendered a decision November 3, in the case of C. B. Cottrell & Co. vs. The Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company, and C. B. Cottrell vs. Nathan Babcock, which cases were both tried at the last session of the court.

In the first case, the plaintiffs claimed that defendant company had no right to use the name "Babcock," nor to publish the fact, that Nathan Babcock was of the late firm of Cottrell & Babcock. In the second case, plaintiff brought suit to compel the defendant to insert the words "good will" in the body of the contract entered into at the time of their dissolution of copartnership. Both suits were begun soon after the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company began business at New London, Conn., and the property of the company was attached for \$30,000 in the first suit, and the property of Mr. Babcock attached for \$5,000 in the second. The plaintiff brought but two witnesses at the trial, C. B. Cottrell and one of his workmen. No evidence was brought to prove that any damage had been sustained by the plaintiffs, Mr. Cottrell admitting, under oath, that he had no knowledge of any presses having been sold by the defendants, when the suit was begun. In the second case, the plaintiff failed to show any point wherein the defendant had failed in the full and faithful performance of his contract, as entered into at the time of their dissolution of partnership.

Judgment was rendered, in both instances, for the defendants. This decision settles a controversy about which there seems to have been a misunderstanding in the public mind, both as regards the nature of the plaintiffs' claims and the real reason for bringing the above named suits.

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

The Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York, have recently issued their fourth annual price list of Holiday Engravings, adapted to the Christmas and New Year's trade, and specially appropriate to the season. It is sufficiently varied in size and quality to meet every requirement, and contains many gems of art, which can be utilized for a thousand different purposes. A proof of any of the pictures will be forwarded on receipt of two-cent stamp. The engraving in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, entitled "The Young Philanthropist," may be accepted as a sample of the specimens furnished.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS ASSOCIATION.

The employing electrotypers and stereotypers of Chicago have formed an association which has been incorporated under the laws of the state, the objects of which, according to the preamble adopted, are as follows:

To establish and maintain an equitable scale of prices; to protect each other in all our dealings with our employes, and the different branches of trade; to prevent all cutting down of prices; to help each other in weeding out irresponsible persons; to notify each other of any unusual piece of work that presents itself for extra figuring to get at the proper value; to build up an organization that shall be lasting; to hear each others' grievances; to apply the proper remedies, and in fact to act as one great brotherhood, in being unselfish in all our own business matters, and to study our brothers' business ends as well as our own; to foster fellowship and brotherhood; to deal fairly, honorably and justly with each other in all matters that present themselves for our consideration, and thereby establish a society in which "Unity is Strength,"—we therefore do enact, declare and establish the following Constitution and By-Laws for our government.

The following are the prices adopted by the association, the same taking effect December 1, which, however, are subject to a discount of 25 per cent:

Cuts and type jobs on wood to be charged as per large figures on accompanying scale; larger than scale, 3 cents per square inch.

Job work not blocked, charge scale, less 25 per cent.

Jobs on metal base and embossing plates to be charged according to small figures on scale.

Electrotype metal lines, when type is furnished by party ordering. No single piece to be made for less than 16 cents. Fractions of half an inch and over to be counted a full inch; less than half an inch not to be counted. One pica, 5 cents per inch; two picas, 6 cents per inch; three picas, 7 cents per inch.

Railroad and business stamps, single line, 75 cents; double line, \$1; larger stamps, extra. Soap stamps, including handle, \$1.50. Not blocked, same price as embossing plates. Net.

Advertising matter on wood, from 12 to 14 picas wide, to be charged at 10 cents per running inch. No single piece to be made for less than 20 cents.

Advertising matter on metal, from 12 to 14 picas wide, to be charged at 25 cents per running inch. No single piece less than 25 cents.

Book plates, measuring 15 inches and over, 2 cents per square inch; under 15 square inches, 2½ cents per square inch; ½ inch to be added each way, width and length, for bevel; fractions of half a square inch and over to be counted a full inch, less than half a square inch not to be counted. No single plate to be made at less than 20 cents.

Stereotyping to be charged at 25 per cent less than scale.

Blocking to be charged one-third scale, but no single block to be less than 16 cents. Blocks larger than this scale, ¾ cent per square inch.

Tint plates, blocked, to be charged scale rate; larger than scale, 3 cents per square inch. Tint plates, not blocked, to be charged two-third scale rate; larger than scale, 2 cents per square inch.

Alterations and corrections: 10 cents for a single letter, 15 cents for a word, 20 cents for a line or short paragraph. Electrotyping extra, as per above prices.

Mortising jobs on wood, outside, 10 cents; inside, 15 cents. On metal, outside, 15 cents; inside, 25 cents. Net.

Time work, 60 cents per hour, net; time work on machine, 75 cents per hour, net.

Discounts on quantities of five or more from one form or cut, 5 per cent. Discounts on quantities of fifteen or more from one form or cut, 10 per cent. Discounts on quantities of twenty-five or more from one form or cut, 15 per cent.

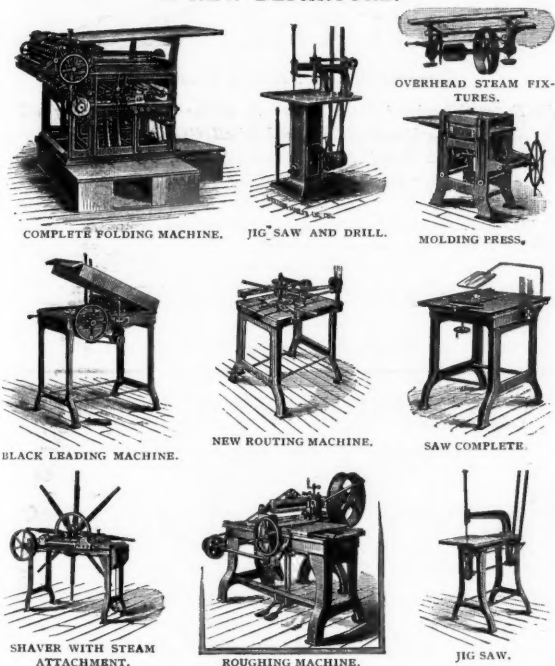
Old metal—electro, 4 cents per pound; stereo, 5 cents per pound, in trade.

The members of the association are composed of the following well known firms:

Blomgren Bros. & Co.; J. M. W. Jones, Stationery and Printing Co.; F. G. Jungblut & Co.; C. Jurgens & Bro.; Marder, Luse & Co.; Rand, McNally & Co.; Shniedewend & Lee Co.; A. Wagener & Co.; A. Zeese & Co.

The officers for the ensuing year are, A. Zeese, president; F. Jungblut, secretary; P. Shniedewend, treasurer.

A NEW DEPARTURE.



Among the many manufacturers of this city, one of the few who have taken first rank in their special line, and who devote all their energies toward their customers' interests by way of furnishing the very best that can be turned out by the most skilled mechanics, using only the best material, together with largest and best facilities the market affords and second to none in the country, is the wide-awake house of Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago, who make a specialty of Folding Machines, Electrotypes and Stereotype Machinery. They are also general printers' machinists, having many times sent men hundreds of miles to move, set up and repair printers' machinery. We show a few illustrations of the many machines manufactured by them. These are printed from electrotypes, made from fine wood cuts which were engraved in two sizes by the best engravers. The larger sizes have been shown not only in different issues of THE INLAND PRINTER and other publications, but in fine large catalogues lately printed, which are now being sent out to the trade and printers in general. Most of the valuable improvements which are really new and meritorious, and which are being copied as far as possible by other manufacturers who have paid royalties, have been covered by letters patent, as any one can attest who reads the patent office reports, and keeps posted in this line. They have, through their patent attorneys, Coyne & Co., of this city, just paid final government fee in several cases which have been allowed on special machines for manufacturing plates and bases, such as are coming into universal use by large newspaper and auxiliary printers.

Lloyd & Co. have made outfits for all of the plate and base manufacturers of this country. Among their many customers we would mention three of the most important, who have large offices in many states; the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., Western Newspaper Union, and the American Press Association, who, combined at their different offices, have over \$30,000 worth of this make of machinery, and all give testimonials which are printed in catalogue, and sent on application, together with many others from the largest and best concerns in the United States who have been using this make of machinery for years. The Methodist Book Concern, so well known, have three of their folders for fine work. These manufacturers are very busy working overtime, and have, within the last few weeks, shipped their machinery as far east as Boston, and west to San Francisco, Cal. We shall in future issues of THE INLAND PRINTER show other illustrations of this make of machinery.

A NEEDED EXPLANATION.

As there seems to be some misunderstanding regarding the legitimate business succession to the New England Type Foundry, of Boston, the following statement, which can be depended on as absolutely correct, will throw some light on the subject: On the 5th of September, 1885, the well known firm of Golding & Co. purchased its entire stock, good will and manufacturing outfit, but on the 21st of the same month disposed of the good will and manufacturing outfit to the Boston Type Foundry, retaining all the stock, however. Shortly afterward, Messrs. Bailey and Gilbert, who had been in the employ of the New England Type Foundry, sold to Messrs. Phelps, Dalton & Co. the matrices and patents of some dozen faces, their *personal* property. Thus it will be seen there are not, as claimed, three Richmonds in the field. Messrs. Golding & Co., who exclusively own the stock referred to, intend in a short time to issue a special catalogue of the same, at bargain figures. They are also prepared to promptly fill all orders from the New England catalogue, including the latest faces of Bailey & Gilbert.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Chicago.—State of trade, good; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Cleveland.—State of trade, dull; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$11 to \$13. All efforts to settle the difficulty with the *Daily Argus* have failed, and a vigorous boycott of the sheet is in progress, backed by the Trades Assembly. A committee of the union is publishing a semi-weekly paper in the interest of the strikers.

Dayton.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Denver.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair; prospects good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Evansville.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Galveston.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$13. A boycott in progress against *Saturday Evening Post* and C. M. Loomis & Co. for running rat offices.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good, until after holidays at least; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15.

Knoxville.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Leadville.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$26. The right of one of the offices to employ more than one apprentice in composing-room will be settled at December meeting.

Lincoln.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Offices are nearly filled for the winter.

Lockport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$18. A lack of harmony among week and piece men, but this will die out.

Mobile.—State of trade, at a standstill; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

New Haven.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18.

Omaha.—State of trade, improving; prospects, better times expected; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$20.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, \$10.50 to \$12 per week; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. There are between thirty and forty idle printers in the city.

Sacramento.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

San Francisco.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Do not come this way, too many printers here now.

Seattle, W. T.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

Salt Lake City.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not promising; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The legislature meets next February, and there is a poor outlook till that time.

Sioux City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 and \$16.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, poor at present; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

St. Louis.—State of trade, moderately active; prospects, no improvement looked for; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Printers desirous of obtaining employment should rely on themselves and present a decent appearance. The old *Post-Dispatch* matter is still unsettled, with promises of ultimate success for the union.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Syracuse.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$13 to \$15.

Toledo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Topeka.—State of trade, medium; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Morning papers controlled by non-union fraternity.

Toronto.—State of trade, still very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11.

Wheeling.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. This is a strictly card town.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32½ cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$15. If passing near the city, printers may drop in if they have a card; it will be good for two or three days' work. A new Sunday paper (the *Leader*) started the latter part of last month. It makes subbing good for the two last days in the week.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

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SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION. This little work is by a practical printer and writer, and is the only comprehensive treatise published. Every printer will find its contents of great value. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

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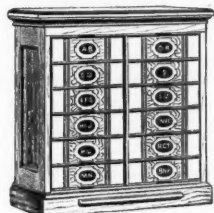
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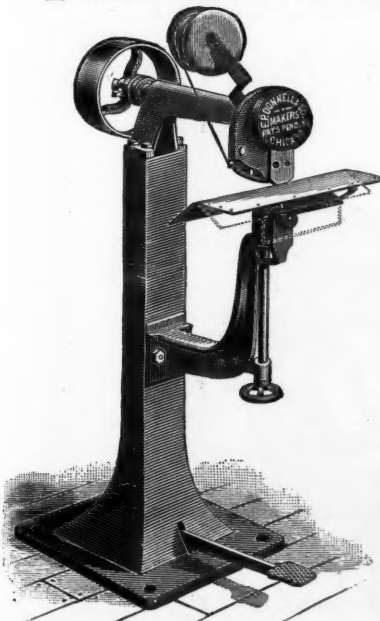
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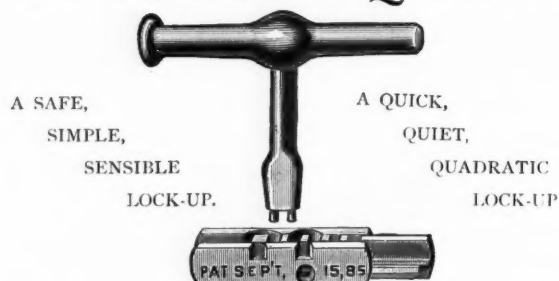
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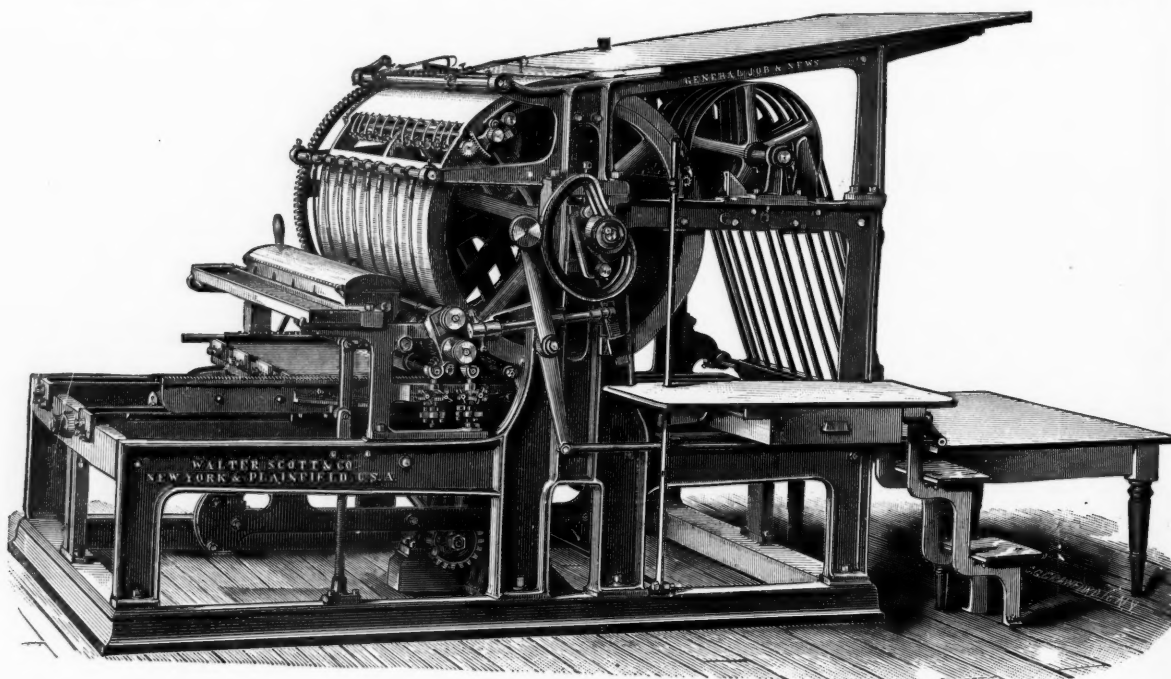
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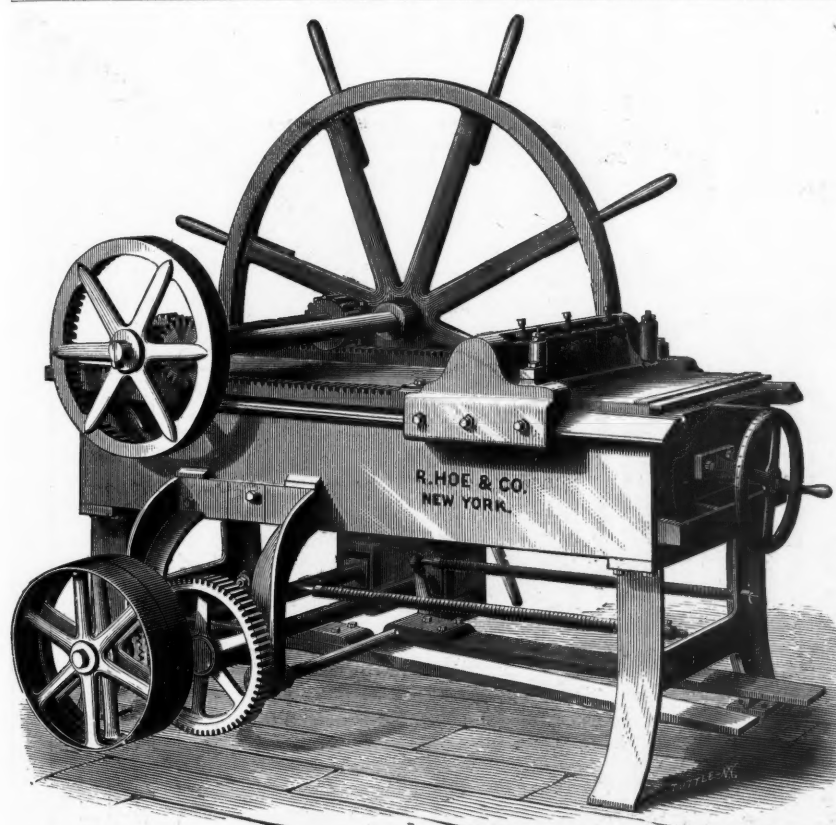
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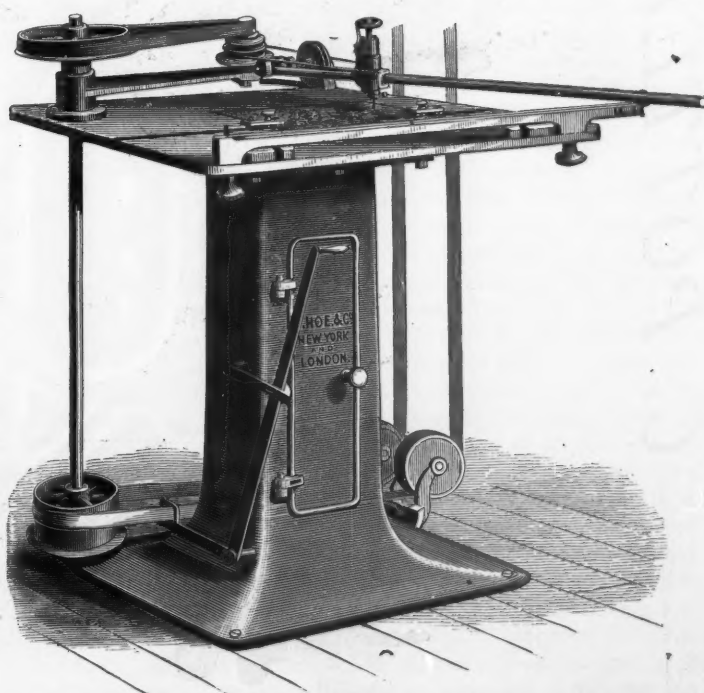
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